BED OF FLAMES

—See Inside.

The Bombay Chronicle

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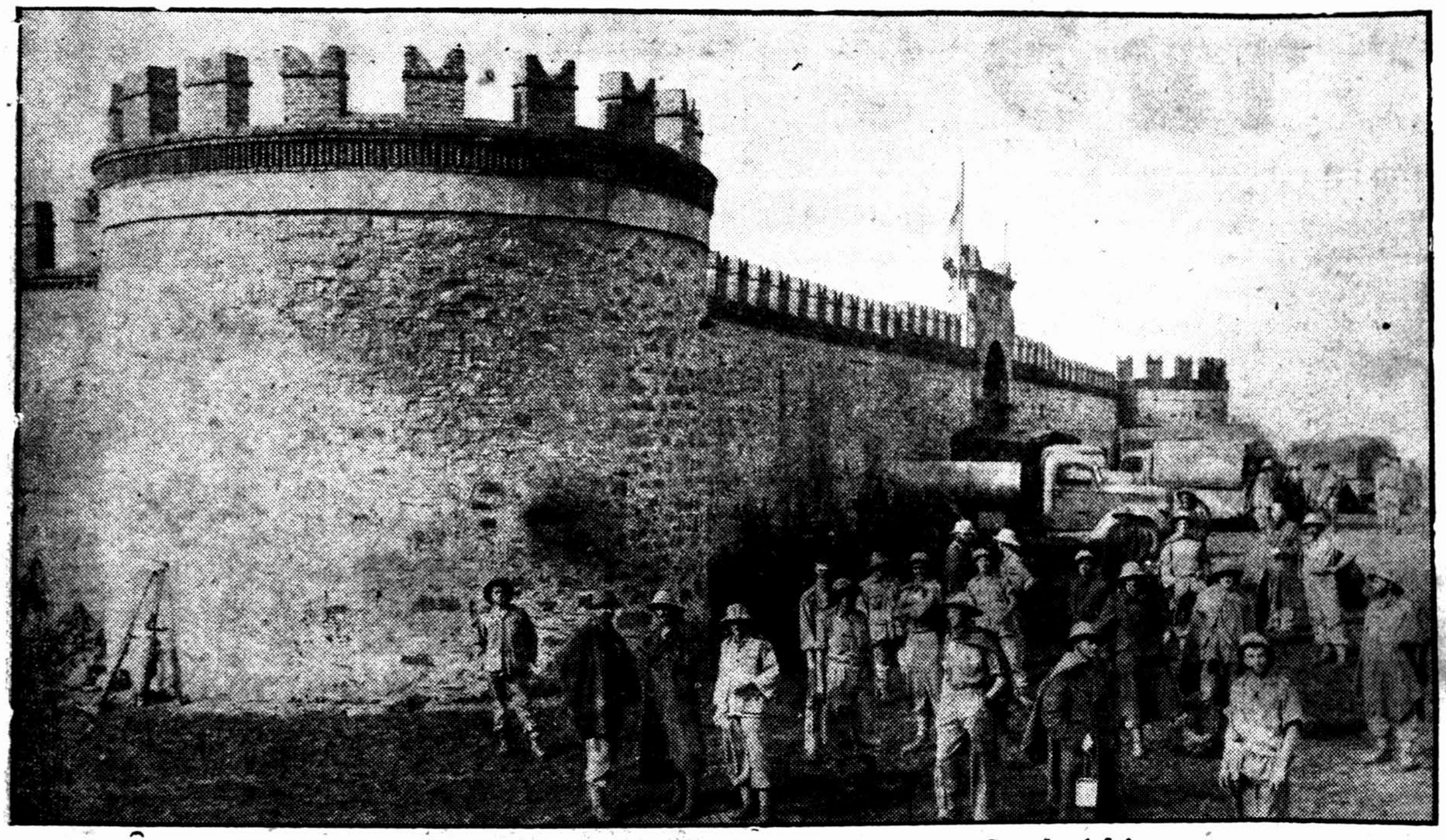
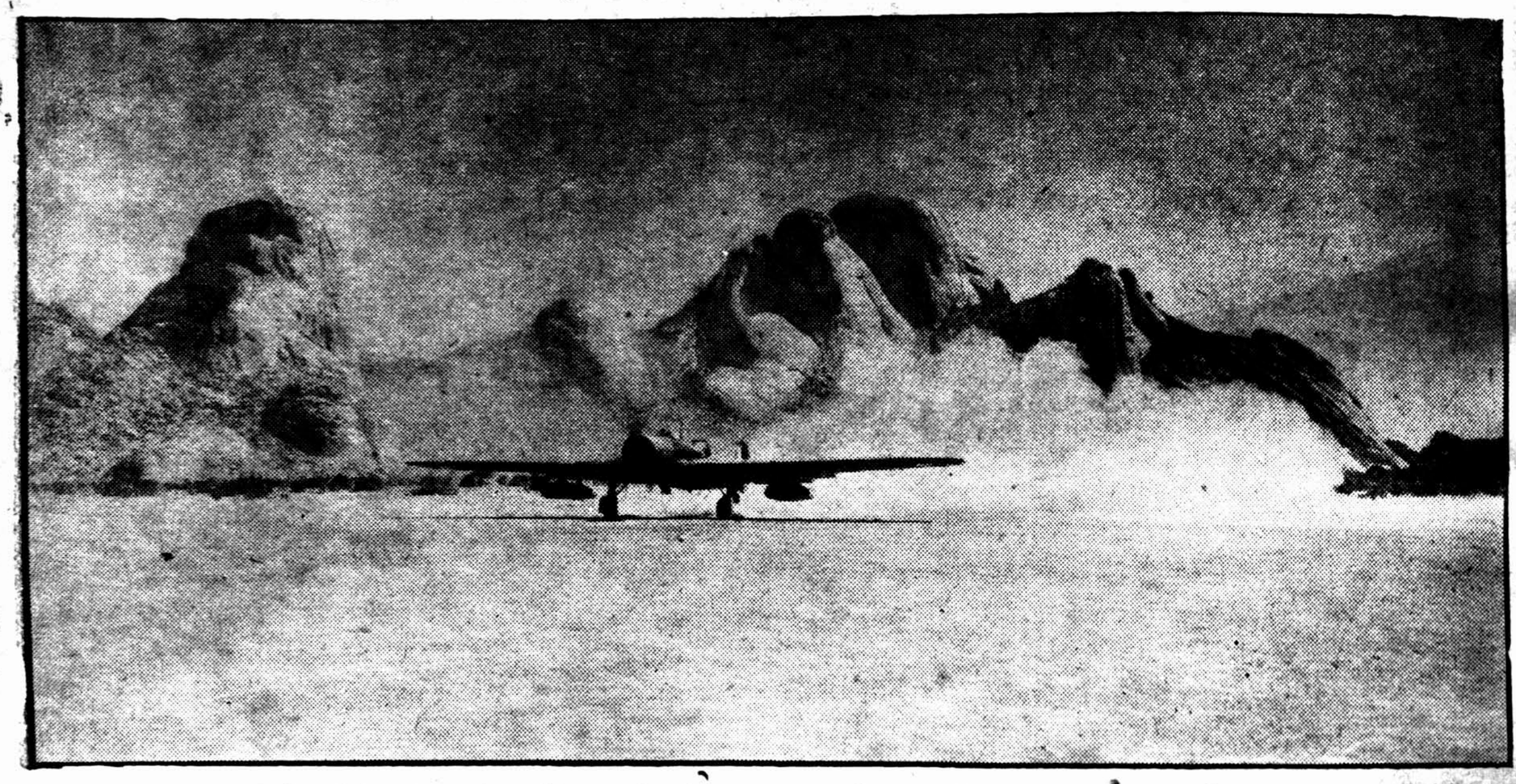
"TOE SWEET"

Photo—J. D. Telang.

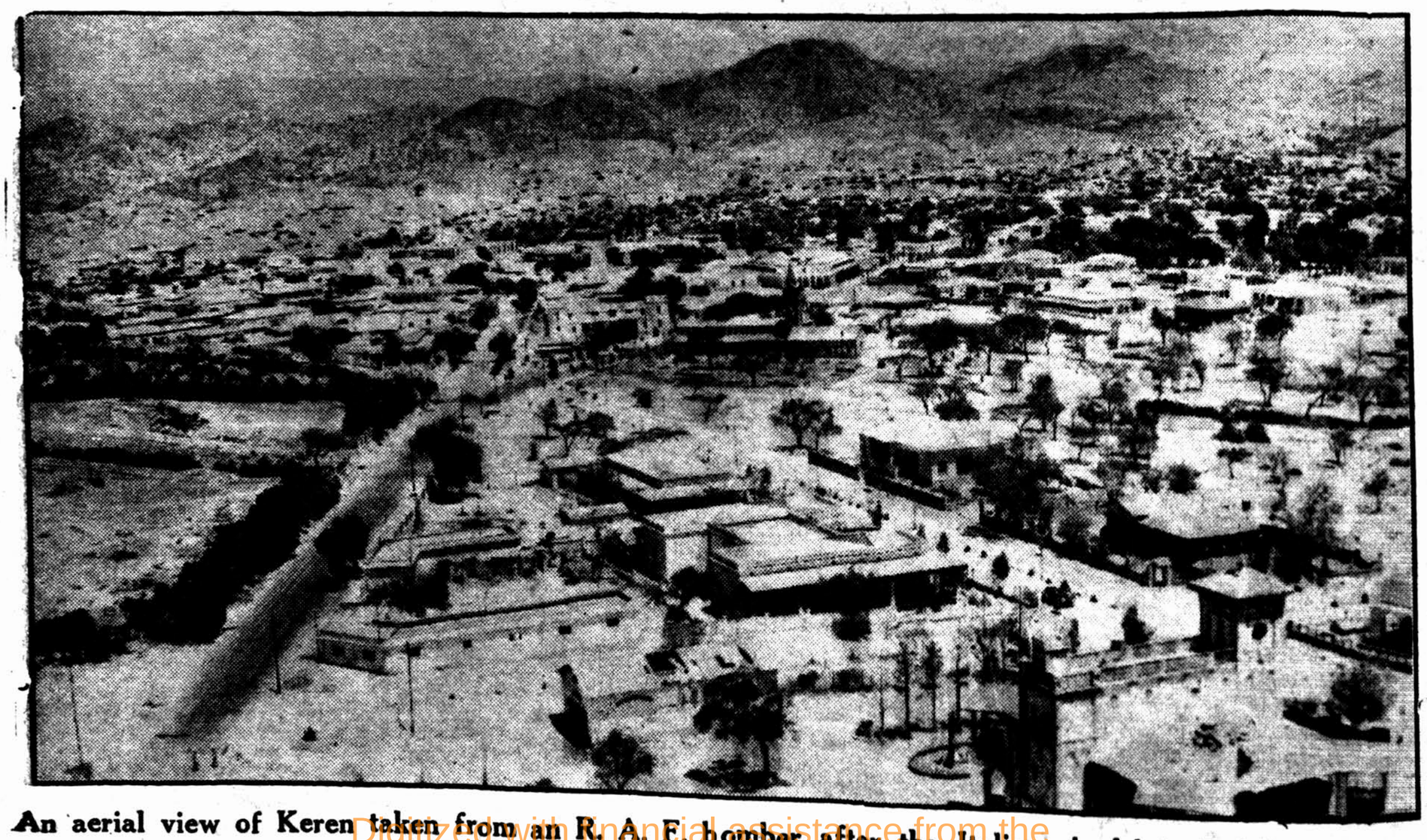
MUSSOLINI'S EMPIRE—THAT WAS!



Fort Mega on the Abyssinian frontier captured by South African troops.



A British aircraft taking off in a typical aerodrome in East Africa.



An aerial view of Keren taken from an R. A. F. bomber after the Italians had left. Buildings damaged by the R. A. F. bombs can be seen in the foreground.

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BOMBAY: MAY 11, 1941

To An Indian Baby

A Foreign Visitor Talks To Children Of Hindustan

By M. D. LYONS

A poor Indian woman consented to let me hold the most precious thing she possessed. It was not a jewel nor an ornament, but her dear infant boy.

I talked to the infant in English. His mother was puzzled but he listened with wide-open eyes. I felt I had an attentive audience so I began to tell him what I had been thinking of.

Baby, I began, you are just like all the babies I have ever seen. Your mother may think you are the most wonderful human being in the world, but I know that babies are pretty much the same objectively, when they are as small as you are.

When you are born, like every baby, you cried for your mother's breast. After a month or so you were cooing. Now, at three months you begin to look about and to follow people with your eyes. When you are a year old, you will be tottering along, and then you will begin to talk. In these things you are like all babies.

You will soon find, however, that your surroundings will change you. In some lands babies hear only English sounds to imitate, in others German or some other language, but here you will hear only the sweet sounds of Hindustani from your dear mother's lips.

Not Enough To Eat

In some of your circumstances you will be at a great disadvantage. Your dear mother cannot afford to get a learned doctor's advice about your feeding and about your baby ills. The old woman whom you see sweeping the floor is the only one your mother can easily ask for advice. Some of the things the old woman says are good but some of the things are bad for you. She says your mother should not eat green vegetables and only a very little fruit. This is bad advice. She really should eat these things to give you good milk and to protect her own health.

The old woman says you should never be allowed to see yourself in a mirror, because that would make your teeth come out too soon. She says all sorts of nonsense because she does not know better.

Your mother cannot read, either. Your granny could not afford to send your mother to school and, besides, there was no good school for her to go to. She loves you very much, but she cannot do all the nice things for you that she would like to do, because she can neither consult proper doctors nor read books that tell her what she should do to make you a strong, healthy boy, and to keep you from all the diseases that wait about for a chance to catch you.

As a result of this lack of opportunity many of your little companions will be dead before the first year is over, perhaps four hundred out of a thousand, and more will die every year in childhood of preventable diseases.

Many a day you will cry out of hunger when you grow a little older. It is not a nice thing to tell an innocent little baby, but it is true. Most people in India do not get enough to eat. Some little children I have seen even eat sand to kill the pangs of hunger. Why must you go hungry? Is there not enough food? It is not that, baby. There is plenty of food in the world. There is plenty of land too for growing more and more food. There are plenty of big men able to work who cannot find any work to do. God made a good world, but men have messed things up.

Let us see what the world has in store for you. There is a big war on in Europe, and men say that things will never be the same after the war is over. I do think things will be brighter for you.

Don't Rely On Others

Now, baby, if you want a bit of advice from a man who has lived forty-four years, which is twice the length of time insurance companies say you can rightly expect, since you are born of poor parents in India,—if you want any advice from me, here it is.

Don't rely on others too much for help. Rely more and more on yourself. Learn all you can, about soils, and manures and the breeding of cattle, and about marketing, and about everything. After that learn to keep for yourself and your children the things you produce, and if you trade anything off, be sure to get a proper exchange for your goods.

And do not let anyone cheat you—money lenders, fake religious men, quack doctors, or tricksters of any kind whatsoever.

Baby, I don't like to give you back to your mother. I'd like to take you to my country across the sea, where you would get orange juice and cod liver oil in addition to your milk, and toys to play with, and later on a good technical and scientific education, so that you would learn how to make things that sell. There you could look forward to twice the length of life you can expect in the land in which you were born You could have ice cream daily,—even the poor children get that there,—and good food, and able doctors when you are sick, and all the things that the modern world has to offer to the children in most lands.

But your loving mother won't give you up. I do not blame her. She loves you. And it is precisely for this reason that I am glad she does not understand my English speech.

War And Peace

By Alima Khanum

The field was red, the grass was red;
Dark crimson with human gore
Human beings on this sinful earth
Waged a battle long and sore.

Men were falling all around
Dead; dying in a stream of blood,
There were those who boldly rushed
And laughed at the human flood.

There were cries that rent the air,
The cries of men in pain!
Was there none to tell them this—
"In war no one would gain."

Who would win in a ghastly war,
A phantom full of dread?
The dimming eyes grew still more dim
As they followed the phantom tread.

And the souls of those who mangled fell
From the raging world did rise
And soared above to Heaven's gate
And rent it with their cries.

The mighty one on his throne did stir
And ask in heavenly voice
What had brought them from the Earth,
What meant their ringing noise?

The voice of one with anguish torn,
Then spake to the Lord above
Of the war that raged upon the earth
And for spreading evil strove.

So pained and tortured were the words
That Heaven's throne did shake,
And the Mighty One, He raised His head
And Mercy on man did take.

He bid the weary soul depart
To heaven and rest content
And ordered that the war should cease
And His Angels on earth He sent.

On Earth the battle was raging strong
And hopes of peace had fled
When the light of wisdom shone from high
And every mortal gazed!

The fighting men all dropped their swords
And their weary eyes did close;
Heaven's mercy descended on earth
And they were in sweet repose

Then from the clouds dropped angels fast
And started clearing the field,
Of blood and flesh and mangled heaps,
Of gory sword and shield

The field that once was red with blood
Was covered with velvetty green,
And where the bodies dead had lain
Now flowers the Earth did screen

When every man on a silent earth
Awoke from his dreamless slumber
He gazed with rapture all around,
At the flowers that grew sans number

And man looked on man with friendly eyes,
And foe met foe with love
And from the sky, with an olive branch
Came the herald of peace, the Dove

The longed for peace prevailed at last
The soul of man was free
From the bonds of hate and greed and war
The world was filled with glee.

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They Record History While It Is Hot!

Famous War Correspondents And Their Ways

"Recording Angels" may seem to give too high falutin a name to scribbling fellows hired by the owners of news-sheets to follow an army in the field, reporting—as excitingly as can be reconciled with versimilitude—its glorious victories or, failing such good tidings, its horrific catastrophes. Yet let us discover the nature of those I have called "Recording Angels" by examining the characters and careers of some of them.

Let us ask first: What is a war correspondent? Sir William Howard Russell, the first and still the most famous of the line, indeed commonly known as the father of them, according to his biographer, Mr. J. B. Atkins (who himself served as Special for the "Manchester Guardian" in the South African war), "disapproved of the title War Correspondent which he thought rather absurd." One may concede that it is a loose example of terminology, if hardly as misleading as "Secretary of State for War", or the eighteenth-century alternative "Secretary at War", writes Conal O'Riordan in "John O'London's Weekly."

Figures Of Romance?

"War correspondents", my old friend Hamilton Fyfe remarked in "John O'London's" the other day, "used to be figures of romance. One pictured them on hilltops watching the battles or in the thick of the fight; shut up in beleagured fortresses or hanging on desperately to marching columns; then galloping hard to the nearest telegraph office, perhaps hundreds of miles away." He continued with an apt reference to Jules Verne's story "Michel Strogoff, le courier du Tsar", a book that every schoolboy was reading sixty years ago. Yet I could not find it in all Charing Cross Road last month and it seems to be unknown to present-day circulating libraries. Mr. Fyfe can probably tell if I am right in remembering that one of Verne's rival heroes, if not the one who gets to the telegraph office first and "in order to hold the line, wires great chunks of the Bible," was presented by his inventor as the Special Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph", Mr. Fyfe expresses his belief "that something of that kind once really happened."

It may be so, but I put it to him that it could hardly have happened to an English correspondent, telegraphing from the wilds of Turkestan in the days of Lord Beaconsfield's last administration. For myself I have met few correspondents capable of telegraphing the Decalogue without misgiving as to the details; but perhaps Jules Verne invented one who carried the Old Testament about in his pocket.

Eye-Witness That Was Not!

Not that the "Daily Telegraph" has ever been wanting for correspondents of enterprise and resource. A good story is told concerning one of them, famous in his day, but unlikely to be remembered outside Fleet Street, by Mr. L. S. Amery (now Secretary of State for India, who himself served as "Times" correspondent went in the South African war) in his 'days of Fresh Air,' published by Jarrolds a year or so ago.

"With the capture of Cronje", says Mr. Amery, "my presence as an additional correspondent with the main force seemed superfluous, and I rode back to Jacobsdaal that same afternoon. I remember passing the long convoy of Boer prisoners, Cronje riding in a Cape cart, the rest on foot, an unwonted discomfort and indignity to men always in the saddle . . . At Jacobsdaal the little hotel was full, but I was told I might find a space somewhere among those sleeping on the dining-room floor. In trying to do so in the dark I fell over a large, soft mass which proceeded to give vent to its feelings in a voice and language which I at once recognized for old Bennett-Burleigh, who had, apparently, just come round from Natal, thus missing both the imminent relief of Ladysmith and Cronje's surrender. I couldn't help condoling with him, but he just chuckled: 'That's all you know about it, my boy. He was right, for the "Daily Telegraph's" account or Cronje's surrender was as complete, and as full of little touches suggesting an eye-witness's story, as any of the others."

TEN LIVES IN TEN YEARS

"I might have been a haler man than I am to-day at forty-five, my nerve gone and my physical energy but a memory. Yet the recompense! To have lived ten lives in as many short years; to have held once's and again in the hollow of the hand the exclusive power to thrill the nation; to have looked into the very heart of the turning points of empires and dynasties."

ARCHIBALD FORBES
a famous War Correspondent.

A Learned Reporter!

The reader must not imagine from this that Bennett-Burleigh's methods were typical of "Daily Telegraph" or any other leading English correspondents. No one acquainted with Sir Philip Gibbs, for example, the most famous of the living correspondents of that journal, would deem him capable of the tiniest act of charlatanry. And even before Burleigh's time the directions of Edward Lawson (the first Lord Burnham) to William Howard Russell proceeding to South Africa in 1878 are a model of their kind. Mr. Atkins tells us how he explained "that he would not expect Russell to undertake rough work or send telegrams, but to do his 'old-world sort of correspondence with reminiscences and a general view of affairs, and as much 'light reading' as he pleased to put in. Russell could stay out as long as he liked and would be paid £200 a month for everything, his expenses included."

. . . .

The only use Russell had made of the telegraph in the whole Crimean war was a line announcing the fall of Sebastopol.

But Russell, though one would not call him the greatest writer among war correspondents, (their roll call carries such names as George Meredith's, who reported the Austrian campaign in Italy in 1859) was truly the greatest war correspondent among English writers; and he belonged to the band of undeniable men of letters, in the old-fashioned sense of the word; among them I would rank Henry Nevinson and Beach Thomas, both of them of Shrewsbury and Christ Church; Amery, who was at Harrow with Winston Churchill and later on a Fellow of All Souls, and of course brilliant G. W. Steevens (his meteoric career was cut short by fever in Ladysmith) was a Fellow of Pembroke. Where Burleigh got such learning as he possessed, no one knew. He claimed to have run away from school at Glasgow, to fight on one or the other side, or maybe both, in the American civil war. That was no academy for terminological exactitude. The newspaper men reporting that internecine struggle were a terror to the generals whose armies they accompanied. It was probably they whom Garnet Wolseley had in mind when he anathematized in his Soldier's Pocket-Book "the curse of modern armies . . . newspaper correspondents and all that race of drones are an encumbrance to an army: they eat the rations of fighting men, and they do no work at all."

No Drone

To this Archibald Forbes, the second of the great correspondents, justly retorted: "Curse or no curse, the war correspondent is assuredly no drone. Whether for good or harm, he is a permitted person in the field; he is there as the servant of the public for whom he toils harder than any soldier; to whom rest and ease are strangers; and who faces danger and meets death in the line of duty with a courage as gallant as that shown by any soldier who ever wore uniform. The Nemesis of unfounded aspersion has overtaken the author of the Soldier's Pocket-Book. He has lived to thank once and again for arduous service rendered him the men whom he sneered at as drones."

It is only fair to Wolseley to say that actually he was on the friendliest terms with both Forbes and Russell, both of whom bear witness to the charm of manner and imperturbable good temper of our "Only General", as Wolseley was called in those Victorian days. His letters to Russell are little less affectionate than those of the Duke of Cambridge, the last Royal Commander-in-Chief of the British Army. In none of his letters known to me does that prince, of whose Teutonism even his cousin Queen Victoria complained, seem so pleasant an English gentleman as in addressing himself to Russell.

But everyone from Daniel O'Connell to Colonel North of Nitrates fame, or from Delane of "The Times" to King Edward VII, held Russell dear. Dickens wrote him letters of passionate affection and Thackeray would walk up and down outside his house wistfully longing to tempt him out to dinner. I can remember him as the cheeriest old man in the London of my young days.

Soldier Turned Journalist

Archibald Forbes was less fortunate. This son of the manse had a hard youth and a painful (in the purely physical sense) maturity. He heard Russell describe the charge of the heavy cavalry at Balaclava, and this experience sent him straight off to join the Royal Dragoons. From them he was invalided, to drift into journalism, and find romantically successful rival of Russell himself in chronicling the Franco-Prussian war.

Yet only fifteen years later, Forbes was writing that, if this piece of luck had not come to him, "I might have been a happier man to-day, for I have been a widower now for some eleven years. I might have been a haler man than I am to-day at forty-five, my nerve gone, and my physical energy but a memory. Yet the recompense! To have lived ten lives in as many short years; to have held once and again in the hollow of the hand the exclusive power to thrill the nation; to have looked into the very heart of the turning points of empires and of dynastics! What joy equal to the thrilling sense of personal force, as obstacle after obstacle fell behind conquered as one galloped from the battlefield, fraught with tidings which peoples awaited hungeringly or tremblingly! If the "guadia certaminis" have enthralling fascination for the soldier, scarcely less does the war correspondent share in the fierce rapture of the fray: and there may be for him joys and triumphs such as cannot light up the career of a soldier."

There are memorials to both Russell and Forbes in the crypt of St. Paul's, but more touching to my mind was a sort of altar I remember Forbes's second wife dedicating to his memory when he had died in her arms. She would have agreed with my description of him as a Recording Angel.

"ILL DUCE"

Here is a selection of Canadian Press comments on Mussolini. They come from Montreal.

In a way, the Duce outdoes the earlier Caesars. He becomes a bust in his lifetime.

Greek Generals are fired with the fighting spirit. Mussolini's generals are just fired.

One of Mussolini's greatest problems must be to keep his armies supplied with "flight commanders."

Mussolini has nominated the Italian Navy for the Nobel Peace Prize.

It would be quite all right now to spell it "Ill Duce."

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"Chronicle" Reporter Witnesses

World's Strangest Ritual

'OTHE KOLU' OF KANARA

Of Fire

ADVENTURE OF THE BLACK BOX

By G. S. KALYANPUR

The author of this article who is a staff reporter of "The Bombay Chronicle", here describes what is undoubtedly one of the strangest ritual of the world —the 'Othe Kolu' of Kanara—during which amazing feats of fire-walking are witnessed.

"The Black Box!—Oh, the wretched Black Box again!—Save us from the wrath of the Village Deity!"

I was focussing my little reflex camera on the strangest, weirdest scene that has greeted my eye in Kanara, the land of mystic rituals when I heard the yell about the "Black Box".

A whole-night vigil which I had kept just to secure a ten-second chance to "shoot" the awe-inspiring ritual known as Othe Kolu, had been wasted.

Instinctively, I fell back and slipped the camera into the leather case, as a group of sturdy villagers swooped on me to smash the "Black Box".

"We Are Undone"

"You have committed sacrilege" they cried. "The image of our Deity is sacred. You should not have taken it in the Black Box—We are undone".

Repeated assurances that I had not used the camera only saved the situation.

The word went round in a few minutes that another "heretic" had managed to sneak into the village on the "day of deliverance" of the villager. This was not the first occasion when non-believers from cities had come on the scene and tried to "belittle" the Deity by holding the "Black Box" in front of the "Belchampad"—which means a person in whom the Deity "dwells" during the ritual. Swarms of credulous villagers clustered round me and reeled off stories about men from big cities who had come to grief by belittling the Deity. Someone, a "perphessar" (professor) had lost his eyes while manipulating the camera. Another citizen had died within three days of the ceremony which he had tried to photograph.

Ritual Of Fire

My ordeal in this hostile atmosphere had lasted for about twenty minutes when, suddenly, the sounding of brass bugles and beating of drums heralded the beginning of the strangest ritual in which fire seemed to play an important role.

The venue of this blood-curdling ritual known as Othe Kolu was a vast paddy field in a village near Kasaragod on the outskirts of North Malabar. It was nearing 5 a.m.

Silhouetted against the grey horizon was a mammoth pyre which had been burning in the centre of the open field for nearly eight hours and had been reduced to a huge mound of red-hot cynders. A score of villagers with mere loin cloth covering their nudity, worked ceaselessly at the pyre. It required special skill to arrange 500 maunds of fire-wood into a pyre and to burn it overnight into a shapely mound of cynders.

At one end of the field was a small thatched hut, the temporary abode of the Deity known as Vishnu Bhoota who is supposed to rule the destinies of the village. A brass plate moulded to look like a lion's face represented the image of the Deity.

Twenty villagers stood in front of the image with crude swords in hand and invoked the spirit of Vishnu Bhoota and of six other deities who are believed to be his attendants. One of the villagers had a special apparel made of cocoanut palm leaves. He was the hero of the piece because he alone, in the village, had the power to invoke Vishnu Bhoota. The rest of the villagers, clad in loin cloth, were lesser fry who could invoke lesser spirits. They were known as Belchampads. The priest of the village stood near the Belchampads and chanted hymns.

Bed Of Fire

The chanting had progressed for barely fifteen minutes when the Belchampads, as though by an electric current, were switched into a strange movement. With swords in hand they rushed out of the hut with a yell, their bodies quivering as though possessed by a spirit. They circled the mound of red-hot cynders thrice, headed by the priest who sprinkled holy water. The next minute, I saw a feat of fire-walking performed on a scale which would have made the Londoner stand aghast. To the accompaniment of weird music of pipes, the score of Belchampads walked across the mound of cynders with an ease which suggested that they were treading on mere grass. They were to be followed soon by Vishnu Bhoota. Glad in a thin "dhoti" made of cocoanut palm leaves, the leading Belchampad who was supposed to have been possessed by the spirit of Vishnu Bhoota, rushed in the direction of the pyre. He seemed to be capable of something more than mere fire-walking. With a thud, he fell on the mound of red-hot cynders and lay prostrate. Two villagers pulled him off the pyre after a few seconds. At an interval of five minutes, this extraordinary villager whose mortal skin seemed to defy the elements, rushed back to the mound of cynders and used it as one would use a comfortable bed!

The fire-walking and "fire-sleeping" ceremony continued for over an hour till day-break amidst blood-curdling sounds emanating from drums, pipes and human throats. At the end, the villagers prostrated before the pyre and invoked the blessings of the Deity. Vishnu Bhoota, it was believed, spoke through his medium who was seated on the pyre for over fifteen seconds. The villagers were blessed.

Faith Is The Secret

It was incredible but yet true. The Belchampads had come out of the ordeal unscathed. Their feet and soles bore no signs of singeing.

"Faith, absolute faith, is the secret" said one of them, explaining the miracle.

The Belchampads are required to tread the path of purity for a fortnight, prior to the ceremony. They pray and observe strict abstinence during the period. For forty-eight hours before treading the holy pyre, they undergo a fast. There are instances, I was told, where impurity in thought, word or deed has been punished by the Deity. The "sinner" was a mere cripple, with burnt soles, at the first attempt at crossing the pyre.

The origin of this strange ritual is lost in obscurity. It is held once in five years to propitiate the Deity who guides the destinies of the village.

When the village is stricken with an epidemic, the leading lights of the village gather in front of the temple of Vishnu Bhoota and beseech his mercy. They promise to serve the Deity by observing the ritual known as Othe Kolu. An auspicious day is fixed for the ceremony. A peasant offers his field for the purpose.

Ninety days in advance of the ritual, the villagers, headed by their priest, foregather on the outskirts of the village. They hunt for a "holy" tree which should necessarily be one that bears a fruit known as the jack fruit. After an elaborate ceremony, the tree is cut into bits and removed to the field where the Othe Kolu is to be held. Each villager contributes money and fire-wood for the ceremony.

For Shudras Only

Normal activity of the village comes to a standstill on the day of the Othe Kolu. The simple villager prays for the successful termination of the ceremony because a mishap indicates dissatisfaction of the Deity. The pyre is lit in the evening amidst pomp and ceremony after which, the Belchampads scour the villages for donations. They return to the scene of the ceremony by midnight and join in the rituals.

The different ceremonials which precede and follow the main item of fire-walking indicate that the Othe Kolu is a kind of devil worship. The ceremony is incomplete without the offering of blood, fowl being sacrificed in front of the deity.

The devotees of Vishnu Bhoota are to be found among Brahmins and Shudras alike. The participation in the ceremony of fire-walking, however, is confined to Shudras known as Manianis, Billavas, Kelshis, Ghanigas and Shetties. A villager who has the privilege of being born in a family known as Malaya Panikkar can invoke the Vishnu Bhoota. Others cannot.

There are many rituals in Kanara which defy explanation but nothing is so mysterious as the Othe Kolu.

The Bed Of Flames

RED LIGHT

Behind The Chinese Front

THE CONTROVERSY BETWEEN MARSHAL CHIANG KAI-SHEK AND THE COMMUNISTS IS A DANGER-SIGNAL FOR THE FUTURE OF CHINA

(Editor's Note: Since this article was published, the pact between Japan and the Soviet has been signed. It has not, however, adversely affected Soeviet aid to China, as apprehended by the writer.)

Once again there are reports of friction between Chinese Communists and the Chinese Government. There have been such reports before, sometimes genuine and sometimes disseminated by the Japanese for effect on European and American opinion, especially when Great Britain and the United States are considering further assistance to China. There will be such reports again.

Whatever their origin may be and whether they be true or false, the situation out of which they arise is always the same—the dubious position of Russia. In this respect the Far Eastern war does not differ materially from the European war. In each there is the unknown quantity of Russia, for which no calculation can be made, with the result that to a certain extent all moves must be thrusts in the dark. It is a situation that Russia is exploiting to the full in both hemispheres, writes Nathaniel Peffer in the "New York Times".

The outward cause of the latest rift in China is not clear. It is also not very important. It is occasion rather than cause.

The Chinese Communists apparently demanded the right to move from the barren and impoverished northwestern provinces to the rich and populous Yangtze Valley. Their reason was that there they could be more effective against the Japanese with their guerrilla tactics.

Political Reforms

In addition, they seemed to have pressed for political reforms that would broaden the base of the Chinese Government by giving representation to organized elements outside the Kuomintang, the party of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and his followers. In effect, this would mean giving greater influence to the Communities.

On their face, these demands are neither illogical nor unreasonable. If there were nothing more in them than their intrinsic content they would be accepted or compromised, and they ought to be. There is no doubt that the Red armies would do far more damage to the Japanese in the Yangtze region than they can in the Northwest, and there is no doubt that the existing Chinese Government should have a more democratic representation.

BUT THERE IS MORE IN THE ISSUE THAN CAN BE PUT INTO WORDS. THERE ARE RESERVATIONS ON BOTH SIDES, ARISING OUT OF MUTUAL SUSPICION AND DISTRUST, OUT OF THE FACT THAT ON THE ONE HAND THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT IS UNCERTAIN WHETHER THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS ARE FIGHTING PRIMARILY TO SAVE CHINA OR PRIMARILY TO ADVANCE THE INTERESTS OF SOVIET RUSSIA. ON THE OTHER HAND, THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS ARE UNCERTAIN WHETHER CHIANG KAI-SHEK IS NOT BENT ON STARVING THEM OUT WHILE USING THEM AGAINST JAPAN.

Cleavage In Ranks

The cleavage between the Chiang Kai-shek regime and the Communists, while temporarily bridged by the Japanese invasion, is as wide as ever. The aims of the two are incompatible. If there were only the internal divergence on social and political policy it might be compromised or fought out. But there is the external complication of Russia.

The uncertainty whether the Chinese Communist party is a purely Chinese party or the Chinese outpost of Russia—a Russia bent either on world revolution or imperialistic aggrandizement—cuts across all possibility of internal settlement. And there is the further complication that Russia, no matter what her motives may be, has given material assistance to China in the war against Japan.

It is Russian help that gives both the Chinese Communists and Moscow a lever that can be used to move or threaten to move the Chungking government—if blackmail is too strong a word.

"This is the real China"—or is it?

Courtesy "Gazette", Montreal.

It is not an accident or a coincidence that the more recent flare-up between the Communists and the Chiang Kai-shek government has occurred while Japan's special Ambassador is negotiating with Premier and Foreign Minister Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff in Moscow on a possible agreement following on Japan's formal adherence to the German-Italian alliance. That China has much at stake in the outcome of these negotiations is self-evident.

What Agreement Means

If the Russians and Japanese should come to an agreement and Russian help to China be suspended—and continuance or cessation of Russian help to China is the most formidable obstacle to such an agreement—a serious blow would be dealt to China in two ways: First, one source of supplies would be shut off. Secondly, the position of the Chinese Communists thereafter would be doubtful; they might continue fighting against Japan as Chinese, or they might follow orders from Moscow and open the Northwest to Japan.

The fundamental difficulty in Asia, asmuch as in Europe, is that it is impossible to know or to estimate Russia's relation to the war.

That the China-Japan war is to Russia's interest in much the same way as the Anglo-German war is obvious. Exhaustion of all possible opponents is an asset in Asia as in Europe. Japan is being worn down by the Chinese, and thus one potential menace to Russia is diminished. China, too, is being exhausted, whether she emerges victorious or not. And in proportion as her survival can be made dependent on support from Moscow and more particularly, on the efforts of the Chinese Communist armies, Russia's position in China is advanced.

If Japan's defeat should leave the Chinese Communist armies in possession of large and rich areas of China and the Chinese Communists should remain amenable to Moscow's instructions, then Russia would have won a costless victory, a victory that would make her supreme in Asia.

This is what makes the dilemma for the Chinese Government. It wants and needs continued provision of supplies from Moscow, and it wants and needs continued support from the Chinese Communist armies. But it cannot pay so much for that support that at the end of a successful war against Japan, not the Chinese Government but the Chinese Communists and perhaps Russia through them would wield control over the country.

Aid Is Restricted

Therefore, the Chungking government has followed the policy of giving the Communists enough arms and money and opportunity to keep them fighting effectively against Japan but not enough to allow them to establish themselves in a position they could exploit later for their own or Russian ends. It has not been a straightforward policy, and when the Communists and their sympathizers accuse Chiang Kai-shek of deviousness, they are right. He has had to be devious.

Neither party can be straightforward with the other. They are united only in their desire to defeat Japan. That unity can remain unshaken only as long as Russia Continues to desire Japan's defeat. This is to say, so long as Russia does not reverse herself in Asia, as in Europe, and make a deal with Japan at China's expense.

That Russia will make such a deal in Asia still remains improbable, since inherently there is no basis for a Russian-Japanese deal. Division of China in spheres, as the Germans are reported to be urging, is impracticable without giving Japan virtual mastery of Mongolia and China, which would leave Russia permanently exposed to Japanese attack. But, unless Russia agreed to leave China to her fate, Japan would get nothing out of a deal with Russia. For, unless Japan had a stronger foothold on the continent, she would not have the degree of security against Russia that her army deems necessary.

Fundamental Distrust

Fundamentally, there is the same distrust between Russia and Japan as between Russia and Germany. It is an obstacle to effective working agreements, but it is not sufficient to deprive Russia of a means by which to wring concessions in both hemispheres. In Europe, Russia stiffens her checks against Germany and lets intimations slip out of her intention to change sides if Germany overreaches herself. In Asia she threatens to withdraw opposition to Japan if China does not at least permit the door to Russian influence to remain open. This means a strategically better front for the Communist armies and more political power to the Communists And this, in turn, might mean a blank check to Joseph Stalin.

What Russia actually could do in China is conjectural. To a certain extent there is a gigantic bluff in operation there, as in Eastern Europe. But in politics, as in poker, a bluff cannot be called without risking commensurate stakes. And for China the stake might be continued existence. It is rather to be expected that there will be continued frurries of controversy between the Chungking government and the Chinese Communists, each side getting asmuch as it can as the price of avoiding a formal break.

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A Film Star Demands Pictures With A Purpose

ROLE OF THE WRITERS IN EVOLVING A MORE PROGRESSIVE FILM IN INDIA

By SNEHPRABHA PRADHAN

"By doing me—a mere actress—the honour of an invitation to attend the Marathi Literary Conference and by allowing me to speak on "Film and Literature", you have proved that the literary men of to-day have realised the importance of screen as a very effective and wide medium for the spread of progressive ideas.

"The fact that the chair has been occupied by Mr Khandekar gives me a different and greater pleasure because to me he appears to be a connecting link between the Literary World and the films. He is not only a successful and well-known writer but he is also a fine scenarist.

"In my humble opinion literature and literary people can and must play a great role in the evolution of cinema as a peoples' art

'I request you to give us, the actors and the actress, an opportunity to work in pictures that will raise us in the eyes of the world and that will give the opportunity to serve our country in our own humble way."

Thus observed Snehprabha Pradhan, who belongs to the steadily growing group of College-educated film artistes in India, in the course of a speech she delivered at the Silver Jubilee session of the Marathi Literary Conference at Sholapur.

Important extracts from the Marathi speech, as rendered in English by herself, are reproduced on this page.

The first question that arises in one's mind when thinking of "Film and Literature" is: What is the difference between literature and art? I believe that the difference between the two is superficial. Both Art and Literature have only one goal to reach, one purpose to serve, that purpose being the communication of ideas and feelings from one human being to another. In times old, for the caveman, both his literature and art were he stone carving by which means he used to express his emotional experiences like love hate, jealousy and fear. These carvings signified the birth of both art and literature. That unity of art and literature is still seen in the form of Chinese and Japanese alphabets. However, as times advanced Art and Literature ceased to exist as one entity and came to live as twins. The purpose even then remained the same, but the ways and means of reaching the goal differed for both. Drawing, music, carving, painting, architecture became the different forms of art and literature expressed at the tip of the pen. Art was used more to express emotions and literature to express ideas. It would not be wrong to say that the screen is the final edition of the caveman's pictorial language inasmuch as it provides a synthesis of both art and literature.

When Literature Had No Place In Films

When the film was still a helpless new-born baby, literature had no place at all in the production of a picture. Besides those were the days of silent pictures. Action was the spice of the picture. Then the film was more concerned with the depiction of elementary emotions than the communications of ideas—much less of progressive ideas

Fortunately to-day the screen is gaining new importance. A few producers at least to-day are trying to use it for the spread of progressive ideas. In silent days and even in the beginning of the era of talkies, love and love alone was the be-all and end-all of the pictures but to-day some of the enterprising and national-minded producers are trying to treat social, economic and, in an indirect way, even the political problems Achut Udhar, poverty, unemployment, child-marriage, dowry, widow-remarriage, crime, freedom of press, capitalism,—yes, even capitalism—these are same of the many problems on which the producer of to-day dreams of making his pictures a Box-Office success Unfortunately this can be said only about some producers. But one is inclined to hope that, encouraged by the successful efforts of these, the rest of the producers will soon make the screen not only a feast of music, dancing and acting, but also a very good medium to make the people of India socially and politically-minded.

The Story Is The Thing

As I have already said in the old times the story was of secondary consideration in the production of a film. The success of a film then mainly depended upon a series of not necessarily psychologically and logically inter-connected scenes and also on the face value of the main stars and the sex-appeal of the fair ones while the single-handed fight of the hero with the villain and dozen of other persons provided the hair-raising material. For the mature minds of to-day, whether the producers at large recognise it or not, the story has become the back-bone of a picture. That is why even some pictures that give cheap and third-rate humour and plenty of sex-appeal die after breathing for three or four weeks. To-day the absence of a good story not only ruins the chances of long life for the picture, but it also to a great measure wrecks the good name of a star.

Hollywood producers realized the importance of a good and strong story much earlier than the Indian producer. Yes, pictures like "Gold Diggers" and "Down Argentine Way" also have had and still have their day, but it is not these pictures which win the Academy awards. The awards are won by pictures adapted from the novels of well-known writers. "Rebecca", "My Son, My Son", Grapes of Wrath", "The Rains Game', 'Gone With The Wind", "Of Mice and Men". "All this And Heaven, Too"; "We Are not Alone"—these are the works of famous writers and it is these pictures that carry the palm away. Hollywood not only adapts screen plays from the novels of famous writers but it also employs these masters of the pen to write the scenarios of their plays. In America the author, unlike the Indian author, gets as much attention and importance from the publicity men as do the stars.

"Devdas" And After

In India, in the early days of the talkies some of our producers tried their skill on the novels of Tagore and Premchand but they could not do justice to them. But, luckily, the New Theatres set the ball rolling by giving life—and a long life, indeed—to Sarat Chandra Chatterji's "Devdas". Then followed some of the pictures adopted from other novels of the same author and also of Bankim Chandra Chatterji. It will not be putting it wrongly to

(Continued on Page 32)

Let the Indian writers give us films like "Louis Pasteur", "Abraham Lincoln", "Emile Zola" and "Mr. Smith Goes To Washington"!

PROSTITUTION AND THE BISHOP

SOCIOLOGICAL PROBLEMS NOT CONNECTED WITH POPE'S 'NATURAL MORALITY'

By: 'SOCIOLOGICUS'

WITH reference to the letter of Miss Alice Sequeira published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 1st inst. under the heading 'The Archbishop and Kanara Catholics', it is necessary to remove the wholly misleading impression that has been created by the correspondence that is being published on the subject of the statement made by the local Roman Catholic Bishop at the meeting of the Bombay Vigilance Association held at the Bombay Secretariat.

The Bishop's statement makes itself remarkable and must be subjected to careful consideration and criticism because it has been made not in his role as a member of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy, but as president of a public association which professes to deal with the problem of prostitution in this city and receives a public grant-in-aid. In so far as the Bombay Vigilance Association is a purely non-sectarian organization unconnected with any propaganda of what is usually described as 'natural morality' postulated by the Pope of Rome, its president's statement on what is fundamentally a sociological problem should be considered from a purely non-sectarian and scientific viewpoint.

The Bishop himself admitted that he 'hoped to study the entire problem and endeavour as far as possible with the help and co-operation of the members (of the Association) to eradicate the 'evil' and it is hardly surprising that he should betray his ignorance of the local conditions regarding commercial prostitution in the statement he made in the course of his speech at the secretariat.

But more than his ignorance of local conditions it is his vocation and the background of his entire approach towards a problem that do not admit of exercising of such ecclesiastical authority as he may claim amongst his flock of Roman Catholics or indeed application of the ideology that constitutes the main prop of his 'raison d'etre' that come in the way of his succeeding in understanding the problem. The literature published by the various Catholic Action organizations controlled officially by the local Bishop in the name of Rome including the Catholic Women's Welfare Society clearly establishes the fact that the entire approach towards the problem is conditioned wholly by the Church's concern for its interests and upholding of the tenets of the so-called 'natural morality' of Papal authority and therefore, it ceases to possess any validity to anyone except the faithful of the Roman Catholic faith.

Amateur Prostitution

With this clarification of the position of the president of the Bombay Vigilance Association 'vis-a-vis' the utterances that have so far been noticed mostly by Roman Catholics in these columns, it is necessary to stress that the problem as it is presented to the view of those who are free from any kind of sectarian sentiment is one of economic and sociollogical significance and origin.

The history of commercial and other types of prostitution in the world clearly shows that, during recent decades, the commercial element is being absorbed and except in countries and areas where the conditions of socio-economic existence have remained backward or static, amateur prostitution has replaced the commercial. Even in areas where commercial prostitution has been carried out legally the pressure of police and other repressive action has produced the natural reaction in camouflage. The experience of the Vigilance Branch of the city police and other workers and observers in the field could easily support the truth of this statement.

That the social phenomenon commercial prostitution in this city is caused not through any tendency towards sinfulness or deviation from 'natural morality' is clearly admitted by the Bishop himself when he, perhaps unconsciously, remarked that emigrants 'flocked to Bombay under the belief that the streets of Bombay were flowing with gold'. The Bishop, however, exhibited his amazing ignorance of actual conditions when he singled out women from Mangalore and the South while the majority comes perhaps from Goa under the system of organized concubinage and prostitution which is not merely tolerated but justified as a 'natural outlet of emigration' amongst the people of Goa. Paradoxically, enough, this type of emigrants, who are all Hindus and not Roman Catholics, contribute to the maintenance of the administration and remit considerable savings out of the city.

Inefficient Remedies

That the remedies suggested by the Bishop and his subordinates working under his direction are wholly inefficient and unscientific and have failed in countries where they have been employed is proved from the findings of the League of Nations Commission into the white-slave traffic. The 'evil' is not 'eradicated' in Catholic countries where these methods are introduced, as could be seen from the following observations of an English writer who visited one of these countries in recent times:

> Lisbon's night-clubs provide a thrilling entry to life for Lisbon's little boys. It should be explained that in Portugal Dr. Salazar, the Church, and custom, all decree that woman's place, both days and night, is the home. So the only women in the capital's night clubs are the quiet and docile prostitutes who 'work' there as dancing partners. The Portuguese have the courteous notion that it is immodest for a woman even a prostitute, to approach a man directly, so in the night-clubs dozens of little page boys carry messages from the girls to the men customers. their work ab finish at five or six in the morning.
>
> When the League of Nations Commission into the White Slave traffic visited Lisbon it discovered that out of the total number of prostitutes registered, 1,721, of about forty per cent, were under 20. One madame told the commission; 'Portugal is the only country I know where a girl of fourteen can get into a house'. When asked: 'Don't the parent object?' she replied: 'They brought them to me. The girls give all their money home.' They have to, or the family would starve and Dr. Salazar believes that the family is the basic unit of society. He believes it so strongly that he only gives the vote to heads of families (male heads, of course).

Irresponsible Allegations

This should bring into clear relief the tragic fact that prostitution is the outcome not of any moral shortcomings or limitations in the matter of ethical understanding or practice of the dogma of natural morality or gradation of sins as tabulated under the authority of the Church, but of the sheer pressure of economic necessity. It naturally follows that it is futile, in fact an act of folly, to try to remedy the symptom of a disease instead of eradicating the causative factors of disease itself. Conditions are not different here, as anyone who has a correct understanding of the life of the different classes of those who are engaged in prostitution can easily find out for himself.

In conclusion, I must take the occasion to register a strong protest against the irresponsible allegations published in the Catholic Action literature against girls of the working classes whom the Hierarchy are trying to shepherd as they are alleged to be living in surroundings marked by a lack of religious atmosphere.

There are a number of Roman Catholic girls who are engaged in factories and workshops in the city and suburbs and a good many of them naturally do not find either time or energy to offer themselves for spiritual ministrations as they have to earn their living. But the neglect of their soul according to the Hieracrchy does not necessarily mean that they are not about as honest, self-respecting and above question as the ladies who are in a position to tangibly demonstrate their piety and solicitude for the future of their souls. The working class girls, on the contrary are themselves the demonstrative model of virtue and vehicle of 'natural morality' as they prefer the hard and certainly uncongenial life of honest work to that of comparative luxury that the Tempter offers.

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BY COUNTEES VERA CRASSI

Yugoslavia Will Rise Again!

Belgrade the beautiful Yugoslavia's capital. Inset: King Peter the youthful monarch.

WHILE for 21 years the countries around her seethed with political troubles, Yugoslavia, the greatest power in the Balkans, kept before her the ideals of industrious peace.

THE CLOSE OF THE WORLD WAR I FOUND THE NATION TERRITORIALLY ENRICHED BUT INTERNATIONALLY AT A GRAVE DISADVANTAGE: HER BORDERS FACED ON SEVEN NATIONS, NAMELY ITALY, AUSTRIA, HUNGARY, GREECE, ALBANIA, BULGARIA AND RUMANIA. NONE OF THESE BORDERS HAD BEEN ABSOLUTELY DEFINED. AS WAS NECESSARY THE GREATEST PROBLEM WAS FIRST SOLVED AND BY 1920 DURING THE REGENCY OF THE CROWN PRINCE ALEXANDER, AFTERWARDS KING ALEXANDER, THE QUESTION OF FRONTIERS WAS SETTLED.

The history of Yugoslavia internationally was that of any power, telescoped.

The country's second step was to conclude international treaties conventions and agreements. The results proved that great progress was made in the regulating of her political, legal. economic and social relations with other nations. In the decade ending 1930, no less than seven hundred and forty treaties, conventions and agreements stood to regulate international relations. By treaties of alliance with Czechoslovakia and Rumania, Yugoslavia facilitated the foundation of the Little Entente.

During the first quarter of the decade ending 1940 Italy built no less than eight military forts on the heights dominating Yugoslavia's border port Susak. Italian troops appeared along the Italo-Yugoslav frontier and relations between the two countries were ominously strained. King Alexander faced the situation promptly and with grim determination he rapidly moved men and materials to the border and Italy found herself faced with an hourly increasing concentration of Yugoslav military strength. The tension was eased by the withdrawal of the Italian troops.

Natural Wealth

During this decade deposits of gold and mercury were discovered in the country and the production of silver was vastly increased.

The mutual wealth of Yugoslavia consists of gold, silver, copper, lead, chrome, manganese and mercury.

Wood of many kinds obtained from the vast forests which cover a great part of the country was exported in large quantities by sea and rail to Italy, Austria, Greece, Egypt, England, and India. Dried fruit, exported by ship-load, went to Britain and the United States of America. Cement was sent to Egypt, Austria, Greece, Switzerland, Rumania, Bulgaria and Italy. Yugoslav serum for diseases of horses and cattle went to Switzerland. Wheat, barley, rye and oats allow of a lively export trade with England, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Austria. The intensity of agricultural activity was displayed not only in the high grade of cultivation of cereal crops, but also in the important extent of the area devoted to industrial crops and garden produce. Yugoslav vegetables and fruits are well-known all over the Continent and were exported in large quantities to Central and Northern Europe.

The agriculturists of Yugoslavia rank among the most advanced in Europe with regard to method and the use of modern equipment in cultivation. Since the agriculturists include a large number of clever professionally-trained landowners among the large and medium owners, new discoveries, scientific and technical, easily find favour among them and the small peasant holders are quick to follow their example.

Balkan (Yugoslav) cigarettes and tobacco, though still unknown in India, are among the best in the world and were exported to England and to France and the United States of America

Belgrade The Beautiful

Businessmen from all over the Continent, cognizant of the potentialities of the country, flocked to Belgrade, the re-built capital that was one of the marvels of modern Europe.

GAY AS A YOUNG PARIS, BRIGHT AS A NEW LONDON, AND YET UNDER THE GOLDEN ROBE OF BELGRADE THE BEAUTIFUL, THROBBED THE HEART AS OLD AS ATHENS WITH A HISTORY MORE TRAGIC. ALONG THE BANKS OF THE MOST FAMOUS RIVER IN EUROPE, THE DANUBE, AND ON THE SURROUNDING HILLS WAS THIS NEW BELGRADE.

It was on the Orient Express Line. It was connected by Air Services with all the capitals of Europe and with Vienna and Budapest by river as well. Straight as arrows were this city's streets looked down upon by truly magnificent buildings, flanked by beautiful gardens that gave no hint of the devastation of Belgrade during the last war.

But the banks doing business with every town worth calling a town in Europe; the hotels housing sojourners of every nationality; the export and import houses; the factories and power houses; the new perfectly proportioned bridge over the river; the twin universities, unique in Europe, with their thousands of students from all over Eastern Europe, these gave no hint of the ashes from which the city had phoenix-like arisen. All this now belongs to the past. When peace comes again to Europe, demolished Belgrade will have to be rebuilt entirely.

Then there is stately, artistic Zagreb, with its famous National Theatre devoted to the works of living dramatists. Here used to come discerning audiences and keen critics to sit in judgement on

(Continued On Page 39)

Why Do We Shake Hands?

Barbaric Origin Of Civilized Gestures

HITLER approaches Mussolini. Heels click as, ten yards apart, each stands rigidly to attention at the head of his entourage. Each raises his right hand high, open plam towards the other. What do they mean by it?

Army sergeant arrives to report to his lieutenant. Heels click as he comes to attention, raises his right hand to his forehead, open palm to the front, and his lieutenant does likewise. What do they mean by it?

Business man meets business man. Both extend right hands, open palms in view. They shake hands. What do they mean by it?

Offer Of Truce

All these performances are the same essentially. Each is a salute, and each salute is little more than the frank display of the weapon-hand without any weapon. It is the ancient offer of a truce, of at - least temporary friendship the unspoken declaration that neither individual for the time being will draw weapons upon the other, writes F. B. Bryning in "Ridge's Business Journal". Sydney.

Before Man had properly straightened his back he hunted with a club. With it in his hand he occasionally came upon one of his own kind similarly armed. Four ways out were possible from this embarrassing situation: first, that one man should flee from the other; second, that they should stand and fight; third, that they should eye each other warily, give one another a wide berth, and pass on; fourth, that they might make friends.

Origin Of Handshake

Indispensable to this last outcome would be the removal of fear of the other's weapon. So he who most urgently desired friendship, and felt capable of retrieving his position if need be, might render his own weapon useless and hold up his empty hand. The other now had the choice of doing likewise, of attacking, or departing. If he, too, dropped his weapon and showed his hand both might safely advance and make friends.

Without doubt, in such situation as this the main form of hand gesture in greeting originated. Fear, and the need to dispel fear, are at the bottom of practically all primitive etiquette. In many parts of the world today, when savage meets savage, the procedure of greeting is precisely the laying down of arms and the display of the weaponless right hand. Unless the savage tribes intend to fight it devolves upon their leaders to step forward, lay down their weapons, hold up their weaponless hands, and then go forward to palaver.

Today a salute no longer says, "See, I have laid down my weapons", in the direct manner of the savage salute, but it continues to imply "I do not intend to draw arms against you." It is no accident that the ritual of punctilious saluting persists in its most formal degree amongst those who bear arms.

When One Refuses To Shake Hands

Closely similar meanings attach to the other forms of military and naval salutes such as the firing of guns, presenting of arms, lowering of swords, and dipping of flags. When a salute of guns is accorded a distinguishsd visitor it implies that the peaceable nature of his visit is so well understood that there is no need to keep the guns charged. When infantrymen present arms to a distinguished visitor, they offer by implication to deliver them into his hands in recognition of his friendly disposition toward their commander. When cavalrymen lower their swords in salute they are expressing their willingness to stand unarmed before the distinguished person to whom honour is being paid. When a ship dips its flag that is a token of submission.

Although the weaponless hand may seem to have little significance in these days in civilian handshaking, it is not a matter of chance that men invariably shake with the right hand, the weapon-hand. Moreover, though we may shake hands twenty times a day in the most casual way and mean nothing by it, a very different condition arises when one man refuses to shake hands with another. Immediately the atmosphere becomes charged with excitement and embarrassment to all present, for combat is implied.

Most of the small social courtesies we perform day by day are based on primitive customs in which they had very practical purposes to serve. Raising the hat for instance, is a mark of respect. It is not so much a matter of raising the hat as an act of obeisance; it symbolizes stripping the body. The ancient Assyrians completely stripped arms, accoutrements and clothing from their prisoners of war, whose nakedness expressed their complete humiliation. The custom remains in the stripping of decorations, braid, buttons, and all symbols of rank from the uniform of a disgraced soldier.

In a community where men regard themselves as social equals they rarely bare their heads to one another nowadays. They do so to those to whom they wish to pay homage—their God, their King, their dead, their womenfolk. But, in the tradition-ridden old world, peasants and lackeys are still snatching off their caps and touching their forelocks in servile fashion before their betters.

"Mister" And "Master"

When we nod to someone in recognition we mean no more than a mark of respect. But the nod is the last vestige of the bow. The bow is the offspring of the servile crouch. "Mister" is a corruption of "Master", and "Sir' is derived from "Sire."

The visiting card originated in the days of club-carrying savages. When one savage wished to visit another, it was prudent to make it clear that the visit was friendly. A carved stone, a notched stick a gift of some kind, might be placed by the visitor near the other's lair. Then the visitor might retire to watch. If the gift were taken in he was welcome. If it were ignored or cast away he had better beware. His "card" was returned.

When we wear mourning we mean it as an act of respect, yet the original reason for mourning dress is fear. It is a disguise to protect the mourners against recognition by the spirit of the dead, or the evil spirits responsible for the death. Many black people smear their bodies with white when bereaved. Widows and women relatives veil their faces.

Custom dies hard. Form and ritual live on though their significance and meanings may change.

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GREAT BOOKS IN BRIEF

"The Song Of Roland"

(AUTHOR UNKNOWN).

In his encampment Charlemagne pondered the question of his duty. He had been seven years besieging the city of Sargossa, in the Pyrenees, and as yet no decisive battle had been fought. It was a war between the Moorish and Christian faiths.

Charlemagne, as Emperor of the Western Christian Empire, had a trust to fulfil; as a Christian ruler, blessed by the Pope, he must stop the invading hordes of Moorish heathen who were coming into Europe through Spain. Before this story begins, Charlemagne had defeated the large body of Moors. His problem at Sargossa was something different.

Marsilla, king of Sargossa, had been on the verge of losing his city to the Moorish invaders. Although not a Christian, Marsilla had sent to the Christian Emperor for help, pledging himself to accept Christianity if Charlemagne would rescue his city from the foreign army.

But with the danger removed, Marsilla forgot his pledge. Charlemagne would not allow a sacred vow to be disregarded and he had been these seven years trying to hold Marsilla to his oath.

The legend relates that the Christian Emperor was not without divine aid in his victory over the heathen; it was said that the spear head that pierced the side of Christ on the Cross was in the hilt of Charlemagne's sword. Like Excalibur, sword of King Arthur, the swords of all the heroes of this narrative were named, Joyepse being the name of Charlemagne's sword.

At the beginning of "The Song of Roland" a messenger came from King Marsilla, asking for a truce. The Emperor called his Peers together for a council; perhaps it might be better to allow Marsilla to remain heathen and to take his army back to their homes in France.

Of the Peers, sometimes called Palladins, the greatest was Roland, and the most deliberate was Oliver. They were closest friends.

In this question of truce, Roland advised immediate attack against Marsilla. As matters stood, had they only known it, Marsilla was almost defeated, an attack then would have brought complete victory to Charlemagne. But a voice of dissent arose in the council.

Ganelon, Roland's step-father, cried, "No! Let us have peace!"

"Fight for victory!" cried Roland.

A STORY OF ADVENTURE AND EXCITEMENT.

This is a story of adventure and excitement, of intrigue and passions, with not a woman in it.

The lords and ladies of medieval England and France sang of King Arthur and his Round Table. King Arthur, you remember, belonged first to France; stories of his activities were brought over when William the Conqueror moved into England. The names of people and places in the King Arthur stories are still more French than English.

In the same centuries, across the channel, the lords and ladies of France were singing of the deeds of Roland, a Peer in the court of Charlemagne. These two heroes, Arthur and Roland, represented aristocracy.

But in the same centuries, there was a champion of the downtrodden. Robin Hood and his Merry Men were robbing the rich and protecting the poor. Although the life spans of Arthur, Roland, and Robin Hood were not identical, the stories of their deeds were told in the same centuries, doubtless being related in the dining halls and servants' kitchens of the same manners, on the same evenings, more than once.

Each hero was given the accumulated deeds of many brave men. "The Song of Roland" is one part of a national epic of France entitled CHANSON GESTE, the other parts relating the valour of other Peers of Charlemagne's court.

(COPYRIGHT.)

"Since he wants action, send Roland to Marsilla's camp as envoy for peace," admonished Gane-

(Continued on Page 39).

A Genius Describes His Childhood

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

"My Boyhood Days", the almost poetic autobiographical sketch by Rabindranath Tagore which has been published as an ordinary pamphlet should have appeared in buckram and gold with an impressive celaphone cover and a cardboard box. It is one of the most beautiful bits of literature that has emanated from our age and stands among the first-class publications of the year.

BEAUTIFUL TRANSLATION

Simple in style, choice in language, unaffected, almost rhythmic in cadence. There is a melody about this prose which, one is given to understand is a translation by Miss Marjorie Sykes from the original in Bengali. All one can say is that Miss Sykes deserves great credit for the work she has done or in the alternative Bengali is very beautiful and lends itself to a literal translation.

AN OLD WORLD RECREATED

It is an old world that Tagore recreates for us—a world in which "hackney carriages lumbered about the city raising clouds of dust, and the whips fell on the backs of skinny horses whose bones showed plainly below their hide."

It is difficult to describe the prose of Tagore. Perhaps one gets a better idea from a passage here and a passage there:

"The day wears on, the heat grows intense, the clock in the gate-house strikes the hour. But inside the palanquin the day does not acknowledge the authority of clocks. Our midday is that of former days, when the drum at the gate door of the king's palace would be beaten for the breaking-up of the court and the King would go to bathe in sandal-scented water."

RICHNESS OF SIMPLICITY

The book is full of it. Like Lawrence's Seven Pillars of Wisdom," it abounds with a richness, which in reality is only a richness of simplicity. One cannot read it all at once. Like something that is really good it has to be read in small parts and remembered. Like the "Green Hat" of Michael Arlen it has so much in it that can be repeated oft and oft again till it falls like music on one's ears. Such is the prose of Rabindranath Tagore.

GENIUS AND CHILDHOOD

There is a complete absence of sophistication, a naivete that runs through the book. He says for example: "The clock strikes ten. From the main street is heard the hawker's cry of 'Green Mangoes'—what wistful dreams it awakens!" In parts, therefore, it is almost child-like in its spontaneity of expression and one is conscious of the fact that genius is akin to childhood.

It would be of great benefit to our young men and women if a book like this is prescribed as a text-book for the University. Instead of reading so much of the junk that masquerades itself as modern literature, or tries to look dignified in the period costume of the Victorians, it would be more valuable to dip into the work of this contemporary Indian who has made a name for himself which will long endure. Tagore's 'My boyhood days is destined to become a modern classic.

D.F.K.

"C. R." AS A STORY-WRITER!

A New Literary Journal Makes Its Appearance

"INDIAN THOUGHT", a quarterly journal published from Mysore, whose number has just been issued is a welcome addition to Indian journalism.

The present number contains eleven pieces, four of which are book reviews elevated to the level of independent articles. Of the seven others, two are translations; one of a short story in Tamil by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and the other of a short story by Mr. N. Kasturi.

One does not know if the story by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari is only a story or a story plus an interview. It is unusual to ask a short story writer for his explanation of his story and tack on his reply to the story itself. But that need not prevent the story being judged on merits. Even so the present reviewer cannot say that he likes the story. The other story from Kanarese may also have been a good one in Kanarese; but a story which is so dependent on local peculiarities and perhaps even on the peculiarities of language for its effect cannot be much of a success in translation.

The one piece in the number which is most striking is a little play by Mr. R. K Narayan. It is a magnificent theme which could have been made into a moving drama by an artist with power to his pen.

The size and get up of the journal leaves much to be desired and the sum of Rs. 1-2 per copy, which permanent subscribers will have to pay is a trifle too much.

There have been in this country a few attempts at running a high class literary journal. This one has started with certain advantages. For one thing it has for its editor a young litterateur who has already made his mark in the world of letters. It has started with the welcome ambition of drawing upon the thought and literary output of the various provincial languages as well as the ancient literature of India. To help the fulfilment of these ideas, the journal deserves every encouragement.

G. N. A.

The Street Of Books

The destruction of every old London building, every historic monument, evokes pain not only in the districts to which they belong, but in all parts of the country, and even in America and the Dominions. But to some of us the destruction of particular buildings causes a personal pain. The damage to the Temple was felt most keenly by barristers; the burning of the Guildhall caused most grief among members of the City Corporation; and the destruction of part of Burlington Arcade was most distressing to those who daily walked through it and shopped at its little individual shops. So, while bookmen, as civilized and sympathetic people, share the anger caused by the wanton bombing everywhere, they have felt most intimately the burning, at the end of last year, of much of Paternoster Row, writes Thomas Burke, in "John O' London's Weekly".

Paternoster Row, more than any street of London (except perhaps Charing Cross Road) means books. During the present century the newer publishers, and a few of the older firms, have made their homes away from the City, in the more central districts of Bloomsbury and Covent Garden. But the Row is still the staple of the book business. In it are the establishments, now sadly damaged, of Longmans, Blackwood, Nelson, Hutchinson, and the all-embracing wholesale house of Simpkin Marshall. Quite near it are Stationers' Hall and the offices of the Oxford Press and Hodder and Stoughton; and all down its length are second-hand bookshops and various religious publishing firms and Bible warehouses.

PORTRAIT OF A DICTATOR

The tartness of his face sours ripe grapes. When he walks, he moves like an engine and the ground shrinks before his treading: he is able to pierce a corslet with his eye: talks like a knell and his hum is a battery. He sits in his state, as a thing made for Alexander. What he bids be done, is finished with his bidding. He wants nothing of a god but eternity and a heaven to throne in.—WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE: "Coriolanus."

URDU PERIODICALS

SCIENCE (Delhi)—As has already been stated in these columns, this periodical which used to be published quarterly, is now turned into a monthly. It may be mentioned that this is the only magazine of its kind in the Urdu language.

The March issue opens with a very instructive dissertation on coal and its present day uses. It is contributed by Mr. Aftab Hasan, Inspector of Science in the Hyderabad State. Prof. S. H. Naqri, of the Ismail Yusuf College, Bombay, in a well reasoned article, pleads that the study of science should be encouraged in schools and colleges in a manner interesting to the students—and in this connection makes several suggestions for adoption by the Universities. Mr. Muhammad Siddiq, in another interesting article, describes the phenomenon of heredity in animals and human beings. Questions and answers, general information, news-items about scientific discoveries and reviews on scientific works are some of the permanent features of this magazine.

MAARIF (Azamgarh)—In the March number Maulvi Saiyed Sulaiman Nadvi bemoans the loss of the late Maulana Sajjad and in this connection gives his reminiscences of the man Maulvi Abdus Salam Khan in an article draws a comparison between the philosophy of Iqbal and Bergson. "Influence of Urdu on Persian" forms the subject of a well-informed article by Mr. G. M. Khan of Amraoti. Reviews and excerpts from other learned magazines are also given.

ZAMANA (Cawnpore)—The February issue opens with a scholarly article on Sultana Chand Bibi by Dr. M. H. Syed, which fully brings out the greatness of this queen. Mr. Kalim's article about the Hindu poets of Shahjehanpur is continued. Munshi J. N. Varma refers to the various industries in vogue in ancient India as mentioned in the Sanskrit classics. Maulana M. Yakub's article on the importance of the Suez Canal is readable. Poems by Hasrat, Sharma, Shaiq and Kalam will repay perusal.

MAULVI (Delhi)—The April number is almost wholly devoted to the Prophet of Islam and contains several well-written articles on the various aspects of Islam, worthy of a careful perusal.

"B".

"Jayaji Pratap"

The February issue of this magazine, published at Gwalior, is issued as a special marriage issue in connection with the marriage of the Ruler of the State that recently took place and contains several articles, both in English and Hindustani by well known writers about the Gwalior State. It is printed on Art paper and is profusely illustrated.

For Gujarati Students Of Hindustani

"HINDUSTANI PRARAMBH", by Santoklal M. Bhat and published by Shri Harihar Pustakalaya, Surat. Price annas six.

This book is specially intended for Gujarati students who take to the study of Hindustani. There are 21 lessons which deal with different items of grammar and this enables the students to pick up correct Hindustani. The book is specially intended for beginners and as Hindustani is nowadays taught in many Gujarati schools it will be welcomed. At the end a cast is given describing verbs and nouns with Gujarati meanings.

P.

Bassein Fort

A Short Guide to Bassein, by Father Hull, Examiner Press, Fort, Bombay, price As. 4.

This is a guide to Bassein Fort. It contains all the necessary information about this historical place, how to reach it, what it costs to reach the place and what one should see there. It is a good companion to travellers.

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CAREERS LAHORE

A Very Short Story

Three Women

By K. AHMAD ABBAS

THREE women were walking along a railway line. Their religion and caste or the location of the railway line is irrelevant to the story.

They were three women.

One was a beggar. She had dirty rags for clothes. Layers of dust had settled on her face, her hair was matted, her bare feet were swollen and the rough stones had cut into the soles.

One was a young girl of twenty or thereabouts. She had a sparkle in her eyes, youth in the firm curves of her bosom and the trace of reckless abandon in her walk. She had slim ankles.

One was a proud mother who carried her week-old baby in her arms. Again and again her fond eyes would rest on the little red face that peeped out of a bundle of rags.

The three women walked on in silence. Then they looked up as their ears picked up the yet distant rumble of an approaching train. A blue streak of smoke was visible in the distance where the parallel lines, tapering into an elongated thin finger, merged in the horizon.

"In two minutes that train will be here," muttered the beggar woman.

The other two sensed a dangerous significance in these words. Together they cried, almost in alarm, "What? What do you mean?"

"You know it very well," the beggar woman replied. Her gaze was still fixed on the horizon as she watched, fascinated, the little black dot that was the engine of the train grow manifestly bigger. "You know that that train can solve all our problems."

"But I don't want to die," sulkily replied the youthful maiden "I am young and must taste more of life."

"And what use is this youth of yours? To be the plaything of an unscruplous male who throws you over like a discarded garment the moment his purpose is served?"

"No. No. Don't say anything against him. He did love me. But he couldn't disobey his parents."

"So you still believe in love, that illusive word invented by man to ensnare women! As for youth it might help you to earn a few pennies for a year or two by selling your body and then ..... and then ...." the beggar woman's eyes shone with passionate anger, "You will soon be an old hag and no one will give you even charity."

"But it is good to live while one is young—even such a life," feebly argued the youthful maiden but already her optimism seemed to be withering before the flaming words of the beggar.

It was now the turn of the mother to speak. "Come now, what do you say?" challenged the beggar, "Are you also afraid to die?"

"Don't say that," shrieked the mother as she gathered her baby nearer to her bosom, "I don't want to die. I want to live for the sake of my child."

"Ah, that piece of flesh!" contemptuously retorted the beggar woman, "That ugly reminder of your weakness and your degradation, of the monstrous injustice and cruelty of this world."

"I know. I know only too well. But all the same it is mine, my child, flesh of my flesh....."

"Bah!" the beggar woman impatiently interrupted, "You make me sick with your sentimentalism. Did your father and mother think of that when they turned you out of their home on a stormy night. Flesh of their flesh!"

"I assure you I don't mind dying myself. Perhaps I deserve it. And anyway it would end the misery of this life. But what would happen to this poor creature. Who would look after it if I die?"

"Let him die with you, too? There will be one useless beggar less in the world. What kind of a future has he that you are keen on keeping him alive?"

The mother protested again and pleaded for her child but the beggar seemed to have made up her mind. The engine which was but a speck in the distance a moment ago was now a huge monster getting nearer and nearer with a thundering roar.

"Well, at least I am going to die," declared the beggar woman, "for I have nothing to live for."

"You are mad!" cried the other two together.

"Ha, Ha", the beggar was now laughing hysterically, "So you think I am mad. Let me tell you what I think of you—you two cowards trying to hide your cowardice behind your illusions of youth and motherhood! I think if there is anyone mad it is you. Farewell to you."

"But you know we can't live without you. If you die we too must die," the maiden and the mother cried desperately trying to hold their companion back.

The train was now only a few yards away. The engine gave a shrieking whistle as the beggar flung herself on the lines. The driver pulled hard at the brakes But it was too late.

The panting monster jerked itself to a stop. The engine crew dragged the mass of human flesh and bones from under the wheels. Quickly a crowd of excited passengers collected.

Someone said, "It was only a beggar."

Another one remarked, "It was a young girl, poor thing. Quite pretty, too!"

A third passenger muttered, "Alas, it was a mother with her child."

"One woman has died," summed up a man in the crowd explaining the situation to someone who had just arrived on the scene.

And a philosopher who happened to be present and whose eyes saw more than anyone else corrected him, "No. Not one woman but three women!"

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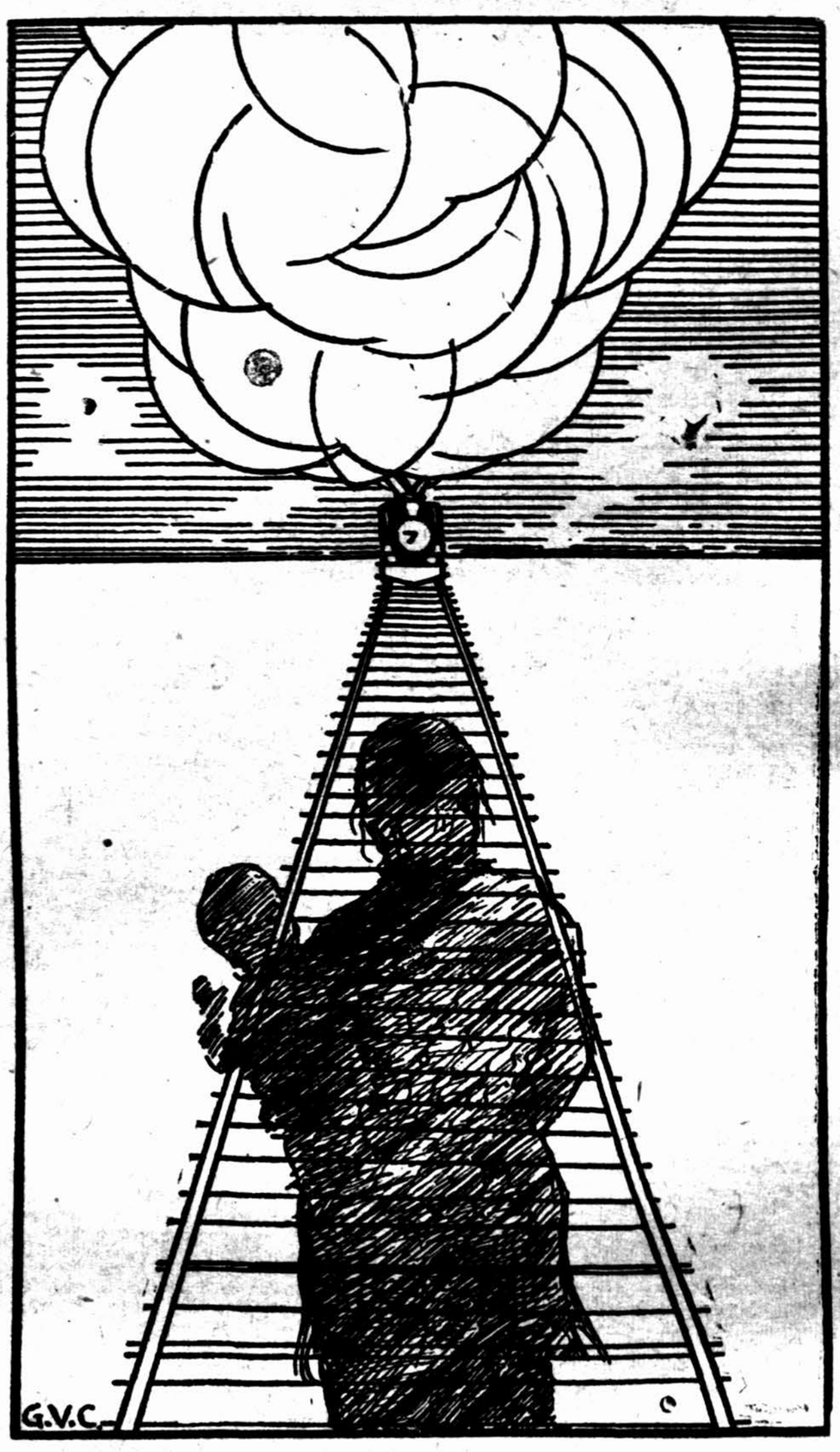


"The engine which was but a speck in the distance a moment ago was now a huge monster getting nearer and nearer."

Invitation To Immortality

Baby Who Was Never To Die Goes Back Home

An experiment in the attainment of immortality has ended for Baby Jean Gauntt, who was never to hear mention of death or disease.

She's going home to the modest flat of her mother, Mrs. Catherine Gauntt, a domestic—leaving the 110-room one-time Vanderbilt mansion on Long Island which has been occupied since 1938 by the Royal Fraternity of Master Metaphysicians.

The fellowship's leader, James B. Schafer, and his followers express belief that illness and death are caused by destructive thinking, and that immortality "can be actually achieved, not as a ghost of spirit." They planned to rear Jean in line with their belief.

The metaphysicians took blue-eyed, red-haired Jean under their roof 15 months ago when one of the followers reported her parents were unable to support her and were willing to have her adopted into a suitable home.

"Now", said Schafer, "the parents have adjusted themselves and they want her back". The fraternity will permit her to go.

The metaphysicians had never adopted her officially, although they had frequently discussed doing so.

Jean was a year old in June. Her nursery in the mansion, which the metaphysicians named "Peace Haven", was the former room of Consuela Vanderbilt.

Whether Jean goes on being immortal, Schafer indicated, is for her parents to decide.

MODERN MAN IS 30,000 YEARS OLD

Modern man is more than 30,000 years old.

Rev. Joseph Doherty, S.J., head of a Boston College anthropological expedition, said the graveyards of pre-historic Syria had yielded evidence tracing modern mankind back at least to 30,000 B.C.

Father Doherty, who has recently returned to the United States, said the expedition uncovered a petrified skeleton and well-preserved skull of a child, seven or eight years old, which he described as "probably the earliest remains of a definitely modern man yet found".

The skull has the rounded characteristics of the modern face, he said, and lacks the underslung jaw, receding forehead and massive eye-sockets of its ape-like Neanderthal forebears.

The anthropological age of the skull was established by the contemporary stone-age tools and weapons found with it, 34 feet below the surface, after three years of excavation.

The site of the discovery was at the bottom of a cliff in the valley of Antelias, six miles from Beirut in the modern republic of Lebanon, Syria.

ART NOTES AND COMMENTS

ART AND THE CHILD

CHILD RESPONSIVE TO ART—BEAUTY OF CHILD ART—EDUCATIVE VALUES OF ART—BEGIN ART FROM CHILDHOOD—CONSTANT FACTOR OF EDUCATION—THEVARAMS IN ANNAMALAI—DRAMA DEMANDS STAGE—GREEK AND INDIAN SCULPTURE—MAKE HOMES BEAUTIFUL—HUNGARIAN ARTISTS PAINT INDIA.

By D. G. VYAS

A symposium on the place of art in education at the annual conference of the Madras Teachers' Guild recently held at Madras was in a striking contrast to the pedantic and platitudinous references to art which appear, at times, in the proceedings of some educational conferences. It revealed the existence of a minority of educationists who have correctly estimated the educative values of art and are fully convinced of the necessity of integrating the same in the educational system.

Not Puerile

Shrimati Rukmini Devi, who initiated the symposium, advanced, while asserting the claim of art as an educational asset some convincing arguments such as "young people respond to rhythm, to music, to colour and to everything that is beautiful." It should be the experience of every keen observer that a normal child is instinctively responsive to the musical sound, rhythm and colour and expresses its nascent artistic ability through songs, dances and pictures.

Childhood is the age of unrestrained and untutored artistic expression, as the first and foremost propensity of the child is towards art. Child art, which is a distinct variety, is not a puerile creation because it has no technique or refinement. It records the child's keen sense of rhythm, colour, design and composition. Child art owes its beauty to its naturalness and naivette and should be judged on the merits of its originality and spontaneity.

Art-untutored

Genuine child art is "self-expression" and is the earliest evidence of the child's creative ability. It becomes "faked art" if, as remarked by Shrimati Rukmini Devi, the teacher "tries to make up for the deficiency of a pupil." Original thinking and externalisation of the child's own impressions are the outstanding qualities of its art. A picture, which depicts a scene—unfamiliar to the child or shows finish and a bias towards any style or technique—unusual for its age—is "faked art" masquerading in the name of "child art."

Refinement of the aesthetic sensibility of the child, which is universally acknowledged as an educational function as well as accomplishment, is implicit in the concept of cultured citizenship. The home and the school are the main centres which should impart art-lessons to the child, but in India both of them are art-bankrupt. Consequently an average child continues its efforts at assimilation of artistic influences and at self-expression until its aesthetic instinct is suppressed in the school by the cynical curriculum.

Best Age

It is a curious anomaly that the vivacious art-loving childhood of India degenerates into vapid art-apathetic adolescence. The self expression of the child is the beginning of its quest for happiness, joy and beauty. The education of the child in self-expression is the foundation of life-beautiful. One of the main functions of education should be to initiate the child in the pursuit and realisation of beauty throughout life. Shrimati Rukmini Devi, therefore, justly stressed that "art"—the source of beauty—"is the back bone of education."

Since the nomal child mind is surprisingly susceptible to and receptive of artistic influences, the best age for the beginning of training the child in appreciation and expression of art should be childhood, and art, as remarked by Shrimati Rukmini Devi, should be "correlated to every subject of the curriculum". The development of the creative spirit and aesthetic appreciation in children which are the essentials of cultured life, demands that art should be co-existent and co-extensive with general education.

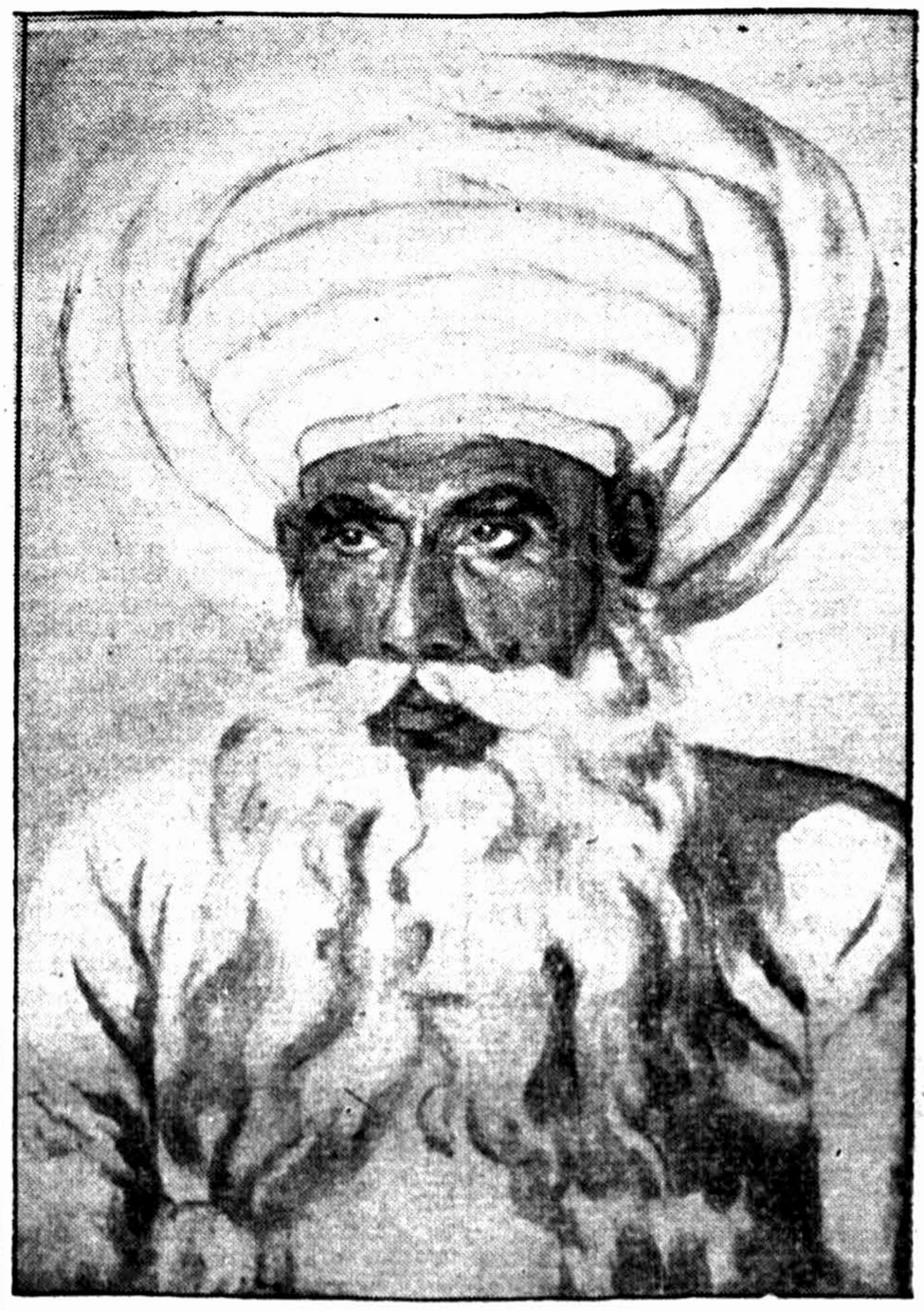
Art-training

Handicraft is an important activity which stimulates the creative ability of the child. Being self-expression, it should be judged on the same level as other varieties of child art. Introduction of crafts in the basic education is a distinct educational advancement, but it will not solve the crucial problem of aesthetic education, if it is insisted upon exclusively on economic grounds and at the cost of other fine arts in which the training of children is essential. Picture making, which is the main outlet to children for self-expression, ought to find its legitimate place in their education.

An average child has enviable musical ears which should be judiciously trained by supplying to it pure and pleasant music. Radio, gramophone and the film, which are the mechanical vehicles for propagating music in the modern age, should be restrained from perverting the musical taste of children and be directed to cater for their actual musical needs. The British Broadcasting Corporation has, especially during the war, focused its attention on the musical education of children.

Dramatic art, whose cultural values cannot be overestimated should be a medium as well as a subject of education. The screen is patronised by children, because it happens to be an unavoidable substitute of the stage. But it cannot serve the purpose of dramatic art intended for them. A movement for children's theatre ought to be an integral part of the educational programme. Rhythmic movements of children have enormous possibilities for their aesthetic development by initiating them in the art of dance

"WAGHER"



By Miss Elizabeth Brunner

Unifying Force

Miss Brockway—the Principal of the St. Christopher School and the President of the Conference—strongly pleaded for integration of art in education. She was perfectly right in her opinion that art should be studied for the sake of its intrinsic beauty irrespective of its religious significance. In India art enshrined cultural unity below the surface of communal diversity and will, if installed in a prominent place in education, reassert itself as a great cultural and unifying force.

Constant Factor

The principle, that education in humanities will be incomplete if it does not include art, has not yet been accepted by the Indian Universities, but it was reaffirmed by Mr. Theodore Greene, Professor of Philosophy, Princeton University of America. While discussing the University's divisional programme in humanities, he referred to the six essential factors of a liberal education which can prepare the student for good life in a democratic society.

Mr. Greene said "tools of thought", which form the second factor, are "mathematical and linguistic" and defined the linguistic tool as consisting of specialised languages of some subjects comprising fine arts. It should be relevantly noted that technical education at the newly started Polytechnic at Delhi will not ignore the cultural aspect of education, because art and music will be included in the curriculum. Art must be a constant factor of education whatever its nature be.

Right Direction

The undertaking of the Annamalai University to teach proper singing of Thevarams—devotional songs—and to preserve their pristine purity, as required by the conditions of an endowment accepted by it, is not a reversion to the age of religious orthodoxy. It is the right direction in which cultural education should proceed. The University has asserted the truth that preservation of art—a cultural heritage—is the first step towards its progress and has set a splendid precedent for a university like that of Bombay which steers clear of art.

Wanted Stage

In his lecture on "Indian Literature, what of the future" at the P. E. N. Club on 21-4-41 Mr. Satya-Vrata Mukerji made an interesting observation on the question of the stage in India. He stressed the need of improving its conditions because he said "drama will be the form through which Indian literature will express itself." Drama should certainly come to grips with the complex pulsating life of the day and should use the language of the common people. But it will not achieve its objective unless it is produced on the stage. The literary world, therefore, ought to consider how to revive the stage in the film flooded India of to day.

The formation of a Central Dramatic Association was a welcome outcome of the First Amateur Ac-

(Continued On Page 30)

A WEEK OF WAR

24 YEARS AFTER

By N. G. JOG

MAY, 9.

We seem to be on the eve of another April, 6, 1917.

That was a historic date in World War I. For on that fateful day the United States of America formally entered the war on the side of the Allies. All the straws in the present international winds indicate that history will soon repeat itself in World War II.

General Smu's categorically declared in the Union Senate last week that "America will come into the war": and that philosopher-soldier is not given to blowing hot air.

Similarly the very shrewd Manuel Quezon, President of the Philippines, observed in the Special National Assembly that the trend of events seems to point strongly to the possibility of American entry into the present war." Both those pronouncements, it will be noticed, were made on official occasions.

Nor is the United States standing alone on the brink of belligerency. The other American democracies, too, (except for a few states in South America) share her views. The Foreign Minister of Mexico, for example, unequivocally expressed his opinion the other day that the Americas' destiny is to take part in the fray and that the Mexican people are prepared to co-operate for the defence of democracy.

Build And Deliver

This change-over from rigid neutrality to ardent participation in the ordeal of war is one of the most amazing phenomena of modern times. Gone is the gruff Cash and Carry—if you can!—of October 1939. Within the brief space of twenty months the good Yankees—Democrats, Republicans et al—are crying: Let us Build and Deliver right on Britain's doorstep whatever and as much as she wants. Let us build aeroplanes, ships, guns, munitions and whatnot, build until it hurts, as Mr. Wendell Willkie said. Let us carry it across the Atlantic in American ships, convoy it with the United States Navy and damn the consequences, as the peppery Mr. Pepper demanded.

Isolationism is a discredited doctrine to-day in spite of the activities of Charles "Copperhead" Lindbergh and Last-ditcher Senator Wheeler. Both of them are being openly assailed as the agents of the Axis. The latest Gallup Poll reveals that 63 per cent of Americans who are familiar with the former's views—which presumably means his sympathisers—disagree with them.

In the year 1939 the Americans considered themselves "Once bitten, thrice shy." They had resolutely turned their backs on the Old World and only the memory of the billions of unpaid war debts remained to rankle in their bosom. Never again—they said bitterly over and over again. Let the nations of Europe stew in their own juice. It was all the same if Britain won or lost. We will never consent to pluck John Bull's chestnuts out of the fire. Never again .....

World's Greatest Tactician

And now the victorious Democrat Franklin Roosevelt and the defeated Republican Wendell Willkie seem to be outbidding each other for the Aid to Britain. The latter is stumping the country outspokenly and vigorously: "I say that England will win if the United States sees to it that its ever-increasing production reaches the British Isles" . . . "I call upon you, the United States people, to keep those sea-lanes unbroken."

President Roosevelt is burdened with supreme responsibility and naturally he has to weigh his words carefully before uttering them. He cannot thus compete with his late opponent in outspokenness. His policy seems to be "Deeds, rather than words. The way he has guided U. S. opinion step by step almost imperceptibly during the last two years entitles him to be called the world's greatest tactician.

He was the one man in high authority who knew that war was inevitable. He knew also the keen anti-war feeling among his people. One rash step, the least attempt to force the pace on his part would have spelt grave disaster. He had to walk warily while keeping his eye steadfastly fixed on the goal. Not until he smashed the tradition of two centuries and got himself re-elected as the third-term President of the United States did he give out his hand.

It was barely four months ago that the epoch-making Lease and Lend Bill was introduced in the American legislature, though the time already seems so distant. As Commander King-Hall wrote the other day "Every week that passes brings further evidence of President Roosevelt's ingenuity in the art of making undeclared war on the Nazi regime." This technique of non-intervention was practised with great success both by Germany and Italy in the Spanish War. Now that trick is coming home to roost. President Roosevelt has beaten the two dictators at their own game.

Wilson Vindicated

One of the most astute moves of Roosevelt was when he dedicated Woodrow Wilson's birthplace as a national shrine last Sunday. Now Woodrow Wilson is a name which good Yankees were loathe to take not so long ago. It meant to them 1918 and all that. The Disillusionment. And the Debts, of course. Did they not disown their own President? Did they not turn their back on the League of Nations? Did not Woodrow Wilson die broken-hearted, unwept and unsung?

And this was the man whose birth-place was hailed by President Roosevelt as "a new shrine of freedom." The President said that Wilson had taught that democracy could not survive in isolation and added "We applaud his judgment and his faith!"

And so by a subtle though inescapable implication, the United States is back again to that fateful day in April 1917, is once again being impelled to take the momentous decision which President Woodrow Wilson took on the 6th of April 1917.

Woodrow Wilson was a scholastic and an idealist. Franklin Delano Roosevelt is a politician to his finger-tips. The former had his head in the clouds. The latter has his feet firmly planted in realities. The vindication 24 years after of the former by the latter is thus one of the most thrilling moments of history.

Tremendous Decision

The latest message from Washington says: "Circles close to the administration believe that the President realises his next decisions will have to be tremendous and he will not make them until he is ready, though they believe that such decisions can scarcely wait longer than a few weeks, if that." Or it may be a few days, even a few hours.

Mark the very clever way in which the President has prepared the ground for his impending "tremendous" decision. That propaganda is best which is least so. Roosevelt knows the truth of this paradox too well. And mostly therefore he has remained in the background, allowing his trusted lieutenants "to put it across."

During the last two weeks, for example, all the big guns of the administration have been in action. Both Col. Knox, Secretary of the Navy, and Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, spoke on the 25th of April, their speeches being broadcast to the nation. "We cannot allow our goods to be sunk in the Atlantic", declared Col. Knox. Dittoed Mr. Hull:—"Ways must be found to ensure that aid to Britain reaches its destination in the shortest time and at the maximum capacity."

Those pressing demands from such high quarters certainly could not go unheeded. And within four days we find President Roosevelt declaring that United States warships might enter the so far prohibited combat zones if necessary in the interest of the defence of the Western Hemisphere. They could cruise right up to the British Isles, of course, if necessary for the defence etc., underlined the President, adding quickly "that did not mean they were going in!" No, Sir, but just in case.

I am sure Hitler must have pulled off a handful of hair from his head after partaking of this neutrality sauce. What a cheek for a mere democratic President to cut into such Totalitarian technique of non-intervention! He certainly would sink all those convoys—if only he could. . . . .

Historic Speech

But worse was yet in store for the furious Fuehrer. For within a few days another Big Bertha boomed forth from Washington. The speech broadcast to the nation by Mr. Stimson, Secretary of State for war, on May 7th can be described only as an unofficial declaration of hostilities against the Axis Powers.

One cannot think of a Secretary of State making such a speech unless he had the full sanction of his colleagues and his chief behind him. The broadcast was obviously meant to test public reaction to such an eventuality actually coming to pass. But it was more than a feeler; it was a strong stimulant.

Mr. Stimson's speech will take its rank among historic orations. One may detect a good deal of sophistry in it, no doubt, but one cannot altogether divorce sophistry from oratory. No longer is the War Secretary talking of helping a distant, down-at-heel cousin named John Bull. Now he cries (as Demosthenes must have done in his day!):—The enemy is knocking at your very gate. The Atlantic is an illusion. Prepare, therefore, ye Americans to defend your hearths and homes, and the precious heritage of liberty bequeathed to you by your ancestors of the Mayflower.

No. I am not being cynical. For the interpretation put upon the present international situation by Mr. Stimson is basically correct as well as honest. Hitler has always divided before he destroyed. Now it is openly admitted even by men like Churchill that American aid is a vital prerequisite of British victory. Making that aid available to its maximum entails the risk of war. And it would be the greatest tragedy if the fear of that risk prevented America from standing by the side of Britain at the present grave juncture.

Mr. Stimson was thus entirely justified in putting the accent upon Americas' freedom and its defence. Britain's mastery of the seas has always been a strategic factor of American security. Now when that mastery is in suspense, when Britain is struggling for its very life, the Americans cannot look on disinterestedly. Their navy will have to convoy armaments and munitions and food to British shores whatever be the cost.

Right now, at this crossroads of history, it is within our power, if we can choose to use that instrument to turn the tide of darkness back from the Atlantic and the world, and while it is thus held in check, to gain the means which will preclude it for ever from attaining its fell purpose.

This might be self-interested but it is also sensible.

Convoys means war. The fiction of non-intervention cannot be stretched any further. Even now I do not think that President Roosevelt will take the initiative in declaring war. But neither will he hesitate to pick up the gauntlet when Hitler throws it, as he most certainly will.

That will mean WAR. History will have repeated itself after 24 years.

(If readers of this column have any suggestions or criticisms to offer, they may write to the Author, care of "The Bombay Chronicle".)

FIRE IN GWALIOR POTTERIES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A small fire broke out behind the Gwalior Potteries Ltd., at Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Road at about two p.m. to-day.

It appears that some hay stacked in a gully behind the shop accidentally caught fire and the flames spread to the shop damaging some glasses.

Three fire Engines came on the scene and extinguished the fire in about 10 minutes. Damage is considered to be slight.

While the fire-engines were busy putting out the fire somebody with more humour than a sense of responsibility sent a frantic telephone call to the Fire Brigade saying that a house in Hamam Street had also caught fire.

The fire-engines rushed to the place to find that it was a false alarm.

Phulwari Camp Jail To Be Reopened

PATNA, May 9.

The Phulwari Camp Jail, it is understood, is to be reopened soon to accommodate the large number of persons arrested in connection with the Bihar riots and to relieve congestion and overcrowding.

The Camp Jail, six miles from Patna has a maximum accommodation for 4,000 prisoners and was used during the civil disobedience movement in 1930-31 but was subsequently closed.

Now it has been renovated so as to accommodate 1,300 prisoners.—A. P.

Nazi Charge Against Roosevelt

He Set Europe On Fire With Promises Of Help To Britain!

'Without Him Churchill Would Never Have Entered British Cabinet'

President Roosevelt has been bitterly attacked by the "Voelkishcher Beobachter", according to the German radio.

"Not even Mr. Churchill bears so much guilt as this North American President and his circle", the paper declares.

"We know from documents found in Poland what kind of pressure President Roosevelt's confidant, Mr. Bullitt, brought to bear on the hesitant Chamberlain, particularly after Munich, to force him into a policy of encirclement.

It was President Roosevelt with his promises of help to Britain, who has lit the conflagration. Without him Mr. Churchill would never have entered the British Cabinet".—Reuter.

America In The War

Italian Public Opinion Prepared For United States Intervention

ROME, May 10.

"Italian public opinion is prepared for United States intervention in the war in an article in Popolo d'Italia by Signor Mario Appellius", states the Official Italian News Agency.

The article declared that since President Roosevelt had said that to escort convoys entailed entry into the war zone, it must be concluded that the White House had decided on intervention from the moment when Mr. Stimson urged the necessity of convoying.—Reuter.

AMERICA'S FOREIGN POLICY

Roosevelt To Make Important Statement

WASHINGTON, May 10.

President Roosevelt is expected to make one of the most important statements on foreign policy for several months when he addresses members of the Latin-America Mission which visits the United States on Wednesday.

Some well-informed legislators predict that the address will clarify many existing questions regarding the lengths to which the United States will go to ensure delivery of war supplies to Great Britain.

For that reason Administration leaders have decided to delay a showdown in the Senate on the convoy issue.—Reuter.

Round Up Of Italian Continues

NEW YORK, May 10.

Federal agents and the city Police continued rounding up Italian aliens to-day. Warrants were issued charging dozens of employees of the Italian pavilion of last year's New York world fair with staying over their timelimit in the United States.—Reuter.

Record Heatwave

CAIRO, May 10.

What is believed to be almost a record heatwave is scorching the desert on the outskirts of Cairo where the temperature is 119 degrees in the shade.

This probably explains why to-day's British 'communique' says "nothing of importance to report" in the Tobruk area.

If conditions are similar in Libya the burning rays of the sun will be making almost every part of tanks and other vehicles almost untouchable.

Meanwhile "small rains" in Abyssinia are slowing down operations and making many roads temporarily impassable.—Reuter.

Stalin-Hitler Entente?

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, May 10.

Last night's most sensational news, which remains unconfirmed so far, stated that Hitler was planning to meet Stalin during the next few days.

This report is published in the popular press, and Mr. Ewer of the "Daily Herald" and the diplomatic correspondent of the "News Chronicle" interpret the same as due to the recent changes in the Soviet Cabinet by which Stalin became the Premier.

It is believed that Hitler is planning a long-term policy with Stalin giving the latter a free hand about Asia.—U. P.

LONDON, May 10.

A year ago to-day, Germany invaded Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg and Mr. Churchill in a message to the Premiers of the Low Countries and the Foreign Minister of Luxembourg to-day (Saturday) expresses Britain's sympathy for and solidarity with the peoples downtrodden by the invader.—Reuter.

Enemy Ammunition Ship Blown To Bits

Another Supply Ship Destroyed: British Naval Forces Attack Benghazi

LONDON, May 10.

British Naval forces attacked Benghazi harbour early on Thursday, according to an Admiralty 'communique'. Hits were observed on enemy shipping alongside.

Two enemy supply ships were intercepted while approaching the harbour and destroyed. One was of 3,000 tons, and the other was a 6,000 ton ammunition ship. It was blown to bits.—Reuter.

Axis Air Attacks On Br. Naval Forces

LONDON, May 10.

German and Italian aircraft made repeated attacks throughout the afternoon and the evening of May 8 on British naval forces during operations in the Western Mediterranean. The result, according to an Admiralty "communique", was the loss of seven of the attackers without any damage being sustained by any of the British ships. One British fighter is missing and another lost, but the crew of the second was saved.

As each attack developed, says the "communique", it was intercepted and broken up by naval fighter aircraft and subsequently driven off by them and by anti-aircraft guns of the squadron. The enemy attacks were made by torpedo bomber aircraft and by high level bombers escorted by fighters and by divebombers escorted by fighters.

"In one case a formation of 25 divebombers escorted by fighters was intercepted and brilliantly broken up and driven off by naval fighters before the attack could materialise. "The losses inflicted on the enemy were three torpedo bombers and one Savoia bomber destroyed by anti-aircraft fire and two torpedo bombers severely damaged.

Naval fighters shot down one Junkers divebomber and two Savoia bombers and severely damaged three other aircraft. In addition to these casualties damage is known to have been inflicted on other enemy aircraft.—Reuter.

NAZI NAVY PERSONNEL MISLED

LONDON, May 10.

Striking evidence of the way in which even the personnel of the German navy are misled by their own propaganda is furnished by a report of the Chief Officer of "San Casimiro" which was captured by the "Gneisenau." The "Gneisenau" put a prize crew aboard.

The Officer-in-Charge who spoke English well was quite friendly and anxious to talk. The "San Casimiro's" Chief Officer suggested to him that the Germans would be lucky if they got their prize through British patrols upon which the German replied: "There are no British ships on the sea, so who is going to rescue you?"

It must have been a considerable shock to the German when a few days later he was intercepted by a British warship which took the whole prize crew prisoner.—Reuter.

JAMES ROOSEVELT SEES GEN. WAVELL

LONDON, May 10.

Captain James Roosevelt, son of the United States President has been received by General Wavell, states the Ankara Radio. Capt. Roosevelt (junior) has arrived in Egypt from California 'via' Chungking.—Reuter.

Situation In Iraq

CAIRO, May 10.

In Iraq the situation remains quiet in both Habbaniyah and Basra area, states a "communique".

The "communique" adds that our patrols from Habbaniyah are maintaining contact with dissident Iraqi elements which have withdrawn to Ramnad and Falluja on the Euphrates.

ANTI-RASHID STREET DEMONSTRATIONS

The occurrence of demonstrations against Rashid Ali in Baghdad on Thursday is confirmed by well-informed Turkish sources here. The demonstrations took the form of street processions. Manifestations of disapproval are also reported on the same day at Mosul and Kirkuk.

RETREAT FROM HABBANIYAH

The admission that Rashid Ali's troops besieging Habbaniyah have been compelled to withdraw "to better positions owing to continuous strong British air attacks" is made in a Rashid Ali "communique" quoted by the German News Agency. It further admits of very considerable losses there.—Reuter.

DAMASCUS DENIES IT

Rumours About Murder Of Emir Abdullah Of Transjordan

LONDON, May 10.

The pro-British Transjordan King, Emir Abdullah, is reported to have been shot and seriously wounded by his son Emir Talal over the Iraq question. The report however, is not confirmed.-

Rumours that Emir Abdullah of Transjordan has been shot and wounded by his son Emir Talal are emphatically denied to-day in a Damascus dispatch to the Vichy News Agency.

"Reuter's" New York correspondent telegraphs that the rumours which were published in America are believed to have been inspired by German interests in an attempt to minimise the effects of the Emir's appeal for support for Britain against Iraqi rebels.—Reuter.

'LUFTWAFFE'S' TACTICS

R. A. F. Fighters Seek Out Nazi Raiders

Concentrated And Destructive British Attack On Mannheim And Ludwigshaven: Berlin Also Bombed

LONDON, May 10.

In Brilliant sunshine to-day high flying German fighters attempting reconnaissance flights over Britain's south-east coast were driven off by R.A.F. fighter patrols after a battle at between five and six miles up in the blue.

Small groups of the enemy flew across the Straits of Dover and tried to pass inland by adopting cloudhopping tactics.

However the swiftly moving patches of cloud, driven by a swift north-easterly wind, provided poor cover and the Nazis had to come into the open where the R.A.F. boys got at them.

MANNHEIM IN FIRE

"Concentrated and destructive" is the description given to the R.A.F.'s raid on Mannheim last night in an Air Ministry 'communique'. The 'communique' says:

"Last night the main attack of aircraft of the Bomber Command was directed against industrial targets in Mannheim and Ludwigshafen. The weather was good and the attack was concentrated and destructive. Extensive fires were left burning among the docks and in the industrial quarters. A small number of aircraft also bombed objectives in Berlin.

The docks in Calais and Ostend and other ports in occupied territory were also attacked. One of our bombers destroyed an enemy fighter. From these operations two aircraft of the Bomber Command are missing.

Aircraft of the Coastal Command attacked docks in Boulogne and Ymuiden during last night as well as the harbour at Kristiansand and enemy aerodromes in southern Norway. One aircraft of the Coastal Command is missing.

Aircraft of the Fighter Command carried out offensive night patrols and bombed enemy aerodromes in northern France. In the course of patrols over the Channel during daylight yesterday, two enemy aircraft were destroyed by our fighters Two of our fighters were lost, but one pilot is safe."

Highly Successful

Friday night's concentrated attack on Mannheim and Ludwigshafen was a highly successful operation against one of the most important industrial objectives in western Germany. The two towns separated by the Rhine are to all intents and purposes one. Mannheim is one of the largest of Germany's river ports, a railway centre and a seat of many industries. The whole of the north part of Ludwigshafen is occupied by one of the largest chemical factories in the world.

The weather was excellent and the moon left both the cities fully exposed. Powerful high explosives did immense damage on both sides of the Rhine and, according to the Air Ministry News Service, incendiaries contributed largely to the work of destruction. At one time a pilot counted 27 major fires. There were blazes in all parts of the town including docks, goods yards and the area occupied by the chemical factory.

A Polish squadron participated in the attack and all Polish crews reported they had seen their bombs burst in the target area with the exception of four bombs explosions of which were lost in a welter of fire and smoke.

One aircraft attacking Berlin shot down a Messerrschmitt 'en route' and then went on and dropped heavy bombs on the German capital.

Dutch Squadron Participates

On the anniversary eve of the invasion of the Netherlands, aircraft of the Royal Dutch Naval Air Service co-operated with Coastal Command Beauforts and Blenheims last night in attacking the enemy aerodromes at Kristiansand and Mandal in southern Norway, says the Air Ministry. This is the first occasion on which the Dutch squadron has formed a striking force against objectives in enemy-occupied territory.

Hitherto the Dutch squadrons in his country have been providing air protection for shipping and have been training. Last night they sent American-built Hudson aircraft presented by the Dutch people overseas. Their bombs straddled runways and fell among aerodrome buildings.

"We have been waiting for a chance like this," said the Dutch squadron leader. "It was fine to take part in striking a real blow at the enemy".—Reuter.

FALANGIST TIRADE AGAINST BRITISH CORRESPONDENTS

LONDON, May 10.

Whilst news from Spain to-day was concerned with interesting developments regarding the relationship between the Falange and the Spanish State, the Italian News Agency published in Rome a congratulatory telegram from the Falangist Spanish Foreign Minister, Senor Serrano Suner, congratulating the Duce on the anniversary of the foundation of his Empire and recording his personal "joy over the recent victories and wishes for the establishment of a New Europe in which the Falange will march side by side with Fascism and National Socialism."

Govt. Reorganisation

"Reuter's" Madrid correspondent has reported the great prominence given in the press there to the reorganisation of High Government positions announced yesterday. The order reinforcing censorship of Falange newspapers is prominently featured in the non-party organs "A B C" and "Y A" but ignored in the Falangist "Arriba" which vented its spleen on the British press complaining that some British papers employed correspondents to report on Spain who were nothing better than spies. In Madrid it is considered possible that apart from the changes announced others, not less important, may be are to come.—Reuter.

CLOUDHOPPING

ETHIOPIA'S GRATITUDE TO BRITAIN

Emperor Haile Selassie Declares Abyssinia Will Fight Till Final Victory Is Won

LONDON, May 10.

Emperor Haile Selassie from his re-established Capital at Addis Ababa has sent a telegram of gratitude to Mr. Churchill which declares:

"I am proud that my people in collaboration with the British have been able to play their part in the defeat of the enemy. I am determined to see that Ethiopia contributes still further to the ultimate victory. I should be grateful if Your Excellency would express to the General, Officers and men of the brave British troops from the home country and from the Dominions of South Africa, East Africa, West Africa, Sudan and India who have contributed to the campaign's success the admiration and gratitude of myself and my people."

CHURCHILL'S REPLY

Mr. Churchill has replied:

'With deep and universal pleasure the British nation and the Empire have learned of Your Imperial Majesty's welcome to your Capital. You are the first of the lawful sovereigns to be driven from throne and country by the Fascist and Nazi criminals and are now the first to return in triumph. His Majesty's Government look forward to a long period of peace and progress in Ethiopia after the forces of evil have been finally overthrown."—Reuter.

BATTLE FOR AMBA ALAGI

NAIROBI, May 10.

Imperial troops in northern Abyssinia are approaching south of Amba Alagi position which is being attacked from the North by troops from Asmara, says to-day's official 'communique'. Operations are proceeding successfully.

In the south, the Italians have been resisting with determination. Our troops although considerably hampered by rains, succeeded after heavy fighting spread over some days in forcing the enemy from their positions. These positions, one of which was eight miles deep, has been prepared for some time and as full use had been made of the hilly and precipitous country, they proved a formidable proposition.

It was at one of these positions that the Italians were held up for many months by the Abyssinians in 1936. Our leading troops in these areas are now approaching Adola, forty-five miles north of Neghelli and Algag, forty-five miles north of Yavello.—Reuter.

'EN ROUTE' TO CUBA

Ex-King Carol Of Rumania Arrives In Bermuda

BERMUDA, May 10.

Ex-King Carol of Rumania arrived here to-day.

He was met by the Governor and other high officials. The ex-King and his party went to a hotel where they will stay for a time before going on to Cuba.—Reuter.

POPE'S FIVE PEACE POINTS

LONDON, May 10.

A resolution endorsing the now famous ten point letter to the "Times" signed by the Archbishops of York and Canterbury, Cardinal Hinsley and Walter Armstrong, Moderator of the Free Church Federal Council, and which was accepted in toto in the Pope's Five Peace Points was moved by Cardinal Hinsley and seconded by the Protestant Bishop of Chichester, Dr. G. K. A. Bell, at a vast sword of spirit meeting in London this afternoon. Dr. Bell suggested that Christian leaders in Germany, Italy and America should be approached to ascertain if they were in favour of the Pope's Five Peace Points.

Cardinal Hinsley told the audience that the Pope had expressed his "lively satisfaction" at the acceptance in this country of his statement on the foundations of peace.—Reuter.

NAZI RAIDERS OVER SOUTH-WEST ENGLAND

LONDON, May 10.

There was activity by enemy fighters over south-east England to-day, but no bombs were dropped. This is reported in an official "communique" to-night, which states that a train was machine-gunned and some passengers were wounded. There is nothing to report from any other area.

The "communique" adds that it is now known that a third aircraft was shot down by anti-aircraft gun-fire on the night of May 8/9 making a total of 14 destroyed that night.—Reuter.

AIR RAIDS ON CHUNGKING

For Second Day In Succession Japanese Bombers Attack China's Capital

CHUNGKING, May 10.

Japanese aircraft to-day bombed China's wartime capital for the second day in succession. Two waves of bombers swept over the city starting fires in a down town district. The residence of the British Ambassador, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, was damaged in Friday's raid when a stick of bombs fell near by, smashing windows blowing in doors and cracking the ceilings.—Reuter.

SWING OVER TO LABOUR

New South Wales Premier Has Hard Struggle To Retain Seat

SYDNEY, May 10.

A heavy swing over to Labour has ousted the Mair Government from office in the New South Wales elections. Labour is now assured of 49 seats, Government 31 and Independents 1. Nine seats are doubtful.

The result will not affect the New South Wales' war effort to which Labour has pledged hundred per cent support. Labour has already gained 15 seats.

Mr. Mair, the Premier, is having a hard struggle to retain his seat as are several other Ministers.—Reuter.

Alexandria Holds Key To Success In Mediterranean

British Naval Concentration For Interruption Of Supplies To Libya

LONDON, May 10.

Having done a fine job in the evacuation of the British and Imperial forces from Greece, the British navy in the eastern Mediterranean is now concentrating, it is learned in London, on interrupting the supply of men and material going from Italy to Sicily to Tripoli and Benghazi.

A NUMBER OF DESTROYERS AND SUBMARINES BASED ON MALTA ARE BUSILY WATCHING GERMAN AND ITALIAN ATTEMPTS TO GET SHIPS THROUGH. IT IS BELIEVED THAT THE LATTER ARE USING FRENCH TERRITORIAL WATERS WHICH DOES NOT MAKE THE NAVY'S TASK ANY EASIER.

Authoritative circles in London point out, however, that even with the help and protection of the R.A.F. and with the use of submarines and destroyers there can be no guarantee of complete interruption of supplies for Libya.

Further help from units based on Alexandria is also limited because of the danger of attacks from dive-bombers. The whole British position in the Mediterranean depends on the defence of Alexandria. Its defences will naturally be more liable to heavy aerial attack with the enemy in North Africa having advanced so far along the coast and with Greece and islands in a German sea as well as the Dodecanese in enemy hands.

At the same time the enemy have not advanced sufficiently far to enable them to use fighter escort to their dive-bombers, and it is essential that they should not be allowed to do so. This must be prevented at all costs, otherwise the position of the fleet at Alexandria would be insecure.

Like Alexandria, the Suez Canal is excellently defended and there is every confidence in British ability to keep the Canal open despite air attack and the possibility of landing enemy parachute troops

Crete which "will be defended to the death", and Cyprus are both islands of inestimable value to Britain.

The importance of denying both these islands to the enemy is much greater than holding them for Britain's own purposes. Dispossession of Crete would make the use by us of the channel between Crete and the North African coast almost impossible

Dive-bombers would be able to be escorted by fighters and these definitely always present a serious menace to the fleet. If the enemy took Cyprus it would mean that they could control the route to Syria and thence on to the important Mosul oil fields which would prove a very severe blow indeed. Like Crete its air bases would prove as invaluable as its harbours. Fortunately the chances of both these islands holding out are very good indeed

Islands captured by the Germans and the Italians in the Ionian and the Aegean, apart from Lemnos which holds a commanding position of the Dardanelles and Mytelene, can be of little use as bases for either the enemy fleet's or air forces. Even if the British held Lemnos it would be very prone to attack from the Luftwaffe based in Bulgaria and the Italian air force based on the Dodecanese and it would be hard to hold.—Reuter.

R. A. F. ATTACK ENEMY POSITIONS IN ABYSSINIA

CAIRO, May 10

In Abyssinia the R. A. F. and South African Air Force units together with a Free French flight carried out highly successful raids on enemy positions

Reconnaissance flights over the Mediterranean were made by aircraft of the Free Yugoslavia air force. So far only two aircraft from all these operations failed to return.—Reuter.

DE GAULLE VISITS CHAD

Contribution To Fight For Freedom

LONDON, May 10.

General de Gaulle recently visited Chad territory and noted the excellent results obtained by the colony with regard to its internal development and capital contribution to fight for freedom.

After travelling throughout the territory, inspecting the defences, the General decorated with the cross of liberation several officers and men who distinguished themselves in recent operations, announces the Free French Headquarters.—Reuter.

"HAVOC" PLANES PLAY HAVOC WITH NAZIS

LONDON, May 9.

It is officially disclosed on Friday night that the American-built Douglas "Havoc" aircraft are now helping to beat German blitz bombers over the British Isles.

These planes which are on adaptation of the Douglas Boston attack bombers were already known to have made many attacks on enemy air bases in occupied territory by night.

The Air Ministry news service says that within a few weeks of going into service with the R. A. F. they have become one of the most successful types in operation and very popular with pilots. —Reuter.

BRITAIN'S NEW DIVE-BOMBER "VENGEANCE"

Facts About "Revolutionary Machine"

LONDON, May 6

The "News Chronicle's" New York Correspondent cabled on May 5:

First facts regarding the British answer to the Stukas—a new dive-bomber called Vengeance—have been disclosed.

Both British and American sources agree that these planes, the first of which are already in the air, excel in performance any known machine of their type. They are being made for Britain by the Vultee Aircraft Company.

British experts and American designers and engineers produced the new type in a few months, and arrangements for production in a large quantity were well advanced by the time the first plane took off.

The Vengeance is said to be a revolutionary machine incorporating all lessons learned in combat and departing radically from any previous design.

It will dive at over 300 miles per hour at an angle of 90 degrees, will carry a bomb load understood to be 1,700 pounds, has a range that is believed to be considerably in excess of the Stukas, and is armed with the most modern guns and devices.

The Vultee Aircraft Company's President Mr. Richard Millar and British officials gave these limited details this week-end. Both agreed that a plane that throws the traditional procedure overboard has been created.

GREEK HONOUR TO WAVELL

LONDON, May 10

King George of the Hellenes has conferred on General Sir Archibald Wavell the Grand Cross of the Order of King George the First (with swords).—Reuter.

Battle Of Atlantic Takes Heavy Toll Of Allied Shipping

LONDON, May 10.

BRITISH SHIPPING LOSSES IN APRIL WERE 106 SHIPS OF 488,124 TONS, IT IS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.

British and Allied shipping losses during April are the subject of an official statement issued here on Friday night, which states, "In view of the various statements which have been made from German and other sources, the Ministry of Information announces the following figures of mercantile losses due to Enemy action during the month of April 1941:

British:—60 ships of 293,089 tons, Allied:—43 ships of 189,473 tons and neutral three ships of 5,562 tons, a total of 106 ships of 488,124 tons."—Reuter.

Merchant Navy Reserve Formed

Measure Against Submarine Warfare

SIMLA, May 9.

Following is B.B.C. broadcast by Major Alan Murray:—

There is an improvement in our losses in the Atlantic. This does not give a true picture of the situation as a whole, because our losses in the Mediterranean, added to the Atlantic losses, show a total almost as serious as in previous months.

To ensure a pool of seamen to meet the manning of ships, a merchant navy reserve has been formed. This will provide relief for officers and ratings on leave and general maintenance of ships in port.

All men who have left the sea since January 1 1936 have got to register in this reserve at the end of this month.

The conditions are attractive, as they not only offer continuity of employment and longer leave on pay, but also payment of wages while a man is waiting to be posted to a ship.

The basis of the scheme is to provide against unemployment, because every officer or rating, when he completes an engagement will automatically pass into the Merchant Navy Reserve Pool.

Portugal Takes Precautionary Measures

Sends Reinforcements To Three Archipelagos

LISBON, May 10.

The Battle of the Atlantic has turned attention to Portugal and although the Government is not unduly perturbed by the latest turn of the international situation, normal precautions are being taken for the defence of the home frontiers.

A 'communique' issued on Thursday night announcing the reinforcement of three Portuguese archipelagos "as an affirmation of Portuguese sovereignty" was, however, the first intimation to the public of Portugal that these islands had been mentioned in the United States Senate, it being the usual practice to suppress external references to Portugal.

Any suggestion that war may involve Portugal always arouses considerable irritation, but this is the first time that the Government has issued an official pronouncement to counter "rumours launched by various News Agencies and wireless stations."

After publishing assurances received from the United States Government that "their intention is to respect Portuguese sovereignty absolutely", the 'communique' states that the Government has received no request or suggestion about the use of Portuguese ports or bases on the mainland or Atlantic islands from any of the belligerents or other states.—Reuter

Falange Press Under Control

Administrative Changes In Spain

MADRID, May 10.

Changes in internal administrative posts in Spain which are regarded as one of the most important internal political events for a considerable time past became known yesterday evening.

Firstly, Civil Governments have been appointed for Madrid and seven other important centres—Cadiz, Segovia, Salamanca, Cuenca, Cordoba, Zamora and the Balearic islands. These appointments mean that General Franco will have staunch personal supporters in key positions.

Secondly and related to these appointments is the cancellation of the previous order under which the Falange press was not subject to the Ministry of Interior censorship. The exemption of the Falange press was granted shortly before Senor Galarza, who had described himself as a loyal friend of Franco was appointed as the Minister of the Interior recently.

As a result of last night's order the whole Spanish press is therefore once more controlled by the Ministry of the Interior.

It will be recalled that speaking recently at the opening of the German Press Exhibition the Foreign Minister, Senor Suner, said that the press had been under his directions since the outbreak of the war. Late last night, it was announced that Felipe Ximenez De Sandoval had been appointed Chief of the Diplomatic Cabinet in the Foreign Affairs Ministry. This is one of the most important posts in the Ministry.—Reuter.

NEW HOSTEL FOR STUDENTS

Looking to the unsatisfactory arrangements at present it is decided to open a HOSTEL at a convenient central place near railway and tram junction. Students who want to reserve their seats should see the Superintendent, Rajabahadur Motilal Mansion, Room No. 11, 4th floor, Bellasis Road, Near Central Station, Bombay 8.

INDIAN ARMY POLICY

Elected Members To Be Associated With Dept.

SIMLA, May 10.

An early announcement is expected regarding the setting up of a Committee of members of the Central Legislature to associate non-official opinion with matters relating to the Defence Department.

During the last Budget session, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief stated in the Council of State that he was in sympathy with the demand for associating the members of the Central Legislature with matters falling within the purview of the Defence Department.

The "United Press" learns that the matter is under active consideration and a decision may be announced at an early date. It is not yet known whether the Committee, when constituted, would be a Standing Committee of the Central Legislature or an 'Ad Hoc' Committee called for periodical consultations.—United Press.

Mahadev Desai For Wardha

AHMEDABAD, May 10.

Mr. Mahadev Desai, has finished his enquiry into the recent riots in Ahmedabad and is proceeding to Wardha to-morrow to give his account to Mahatma Gandhi. In view of the prevalence of communal tension in Ahmedabad Satyagraha has been suspended both in the city and the district.—A. P.

IF OTHER REMEDIES FAILED

Read why THIS OINTMENT WILL SAVE YOU FROM THE TORTURE OF

PILES

Close collaboration between the medical specialist on the one hand and the pharmaceutical specialist on the other has resulted in the discovery of "Pilicon", the one Pile Ointment that penetrates to the root of the trouble. "Pilicon" contains 27 per cent. Adeps Lanae Anhyd, quickest and surest remedy for internal and external piles. Rs. 2-4 for tube. Postage extra.

IMPORTANT. In the treatment of Piles, constipation should be avoided at all costs. *Don't* use harsh laxatives. Take "Castophene" tablets or mineral waters.

From Saharanpore, J. H. M. writes—"I am glad to say your 'Pilicon' has done far better than any other remedy, over which I spent a lot and got no relief".

which, because of its affinity to the natural fat of the skin, is readily absorbed by the affected tissues. "Pilicon" is the

PILICON

PILE OINTMENT

Made by: W. B. Cartwright, Ltd. Leeds, England.

Sole Distributors: Castophene Mfg. Co., Karachi.

Trial size sent post free on receipt of 3 annas postage stamps.

Italy Pays Dearly In Blood For Musso's Military Adventures

ROME, May 10.

An official communique gives the following casualties during April on all fronts: Killed 5,894; wounded 17,966 and missing 75,058.

These figures include Balkans: Killed 2,372; wounded 12,678 and missing 5,870; North Africa: Killed 164; wounded 52 and missing 49,868; East Africa: Killed 3,270; wounded 5,040 and missing 5,300; lost at sea killed 49; wounded 115 and missing 3,921 and in the air killed 29, wounded 91 and missing 99.

'NEW ORDER' IN BULGARIA BEGINS WITH MASSACRE

JERUSALEM, May 10.

The Bulgarian authorities in southern Serbia carried out a general massacre of mayors, priests, teachers and other liberal professions, on the grounds that it was necessary to liquidate this element who were resisting the new regime, according to reports reaching authoritative Yugoslav circles in the Middle East.

It is also reported that 70,000 boys and girls, students of secondary high schools and universities in Yugoslavia have been rounded up and taken across Hungary into Germany.—Reuter.

REVERSES FOR LUFTWAFFE

Humber Area And North Midlands Bear Brunt Of Attack

LONDON, May 10.

A lull in daylight air battles between British and German fighters over southern England and the channel occurred on Friday. This followed two days heavy reverses for the Luftwaffe in which the Nazis lost at least 22 planes in miles-high combats with British Hurricanes and Spitfires.

The Germans had possibly been trying to draw out some of the R. A. F.'s new daylight team such as the tornado, typhoon and whirlwind fighters.

A quiet day followed a night in which the R. A. F. sent a record number of planes to bomb Germany—estimated at near 400 strong—which started up even before dusk. The German shipbuilding centres of Hamburg and Bremen were the chief targets. Berlin was also attacked.

The R. A. F. lost 10 bombers in concentrated and heavy attacks against very fierce defences including fighters.

For some nights past British losses by night have been extremely small. Thirteen more German bombers, meanwhile, were being sent crashing down in moonlight as the Luftwaffe continued heavy raids against British towns and ports. Fighters got 11 and anti-aircraft guns two.

The Humber area and two areas in North Midlands bore the main weight of the attack. Altogether 87 Nazi Blitz bombers have been shot down this month—three under April's record total of 90. An Air Ministry 'communique' issued to-night says during daylight to-day there has been very little activity by enemy aircraft. No reports are received of bombs being dropped.

Enemy planes were reported in the vicinity of a west of England town on Friday night.

LARGEST MANOEUVRES EVER SEEN

NEW YORK, May 9.

"The largest manoeuvres the world has ever seen" will be started by the United States army, beginning on May 24. The exercises will be centred largely in Louiseana. Over half a million men will take the part in tactical fighting exercise which will come as a climax to the manoeuvres. Two armoured divisions, army air corps and parachute troops will take part.—Reuter.

LONDON May 10.

Five thousand tubes of anti-diptheria vaccine have been sent to Spain by the Pasture Institute in Paris, according to the Toulouse radio.

SHANGHAI SHOOTING SEQUEL

Accused Sentenced To 4 Years, Sentence Suspended

TOKYO, May 9.

Yukichi Hayashi, the seventy year old former Chairman of the Japanese Ratepayers Association, Shanghai, was sentenced to two years' hard labour by the Nasi Saki District Court for shooting and wounding W. T. Keswick, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council and Okamoto, Japanese Council Official on January 1.

The execution of the sentence was suspended for five years. The shooting followed a heated debate over a proposal to increase the Municipal rates.—Reuter.

Sale Of Italian Newspapers In Switzerland Suspended

VICHY, May 9.

Italian newspapers were not on sale in Switzerland on Friday, according to a Berne despatch.

The public was informed that the sale of Italian newspapers had been temporarily suspended. Subscribers, however, received copies as usual.

Barbers Urge Ban On Safety Razors

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"Safety-Razor—the boon of Society—is the bane of Barbers", So think the members of this fraternity who met in a representative conference this morning at Gowalia Tank, to devise ways and means to relieve the heavy slump experienced lately in Bombay by the tonsorial artists in their trade.

A resolution urging the Government to ban the import of safety-razors and requesting menfolk increasingly to patronize barbers by discouraging their use was unanimously passed at the meeting which was attended by nearly 200 barbers of the city.

The monotony of the proceedings was however relieved when the sponsor of the resolution quoted statistics to show that in Bombay alone enough safety blades were used daily to construct a road plastered with blades from Bombay to Thana.

CENSOR COMMITTEES FORMED

The Dewan of Junagadh has appointed officials and non-officials to serve on the Board for examining and certifying the Cinema Films for exhibition in Junagadh State. The Committee for Junagadh proper is constituted of 5 officials and equal number of non-officials and for Verawal the Committee consists of 3 officials and 6 non-officials with the Revenue Member of the State Council as the President of all the Boards in the State.

Similar Committees have been constituted for various Mahals under the presidentship of the Revenue Member Sahib.

Hitlerism Doomed

Halifax Says Lindbergh Is Dangerously Mistaken

MINNEAPOLIS May 9

"Britain with United States' aid will wipe Hitlerism from the earth," declared Lord Halifax today (Friday) at a press conference

Asked about Lindbergh he said "I have no doubt he holds his opinions as sincerely as I do mine, but where he touches on the field of world affairs and matters that affect the future of all free peoples I think some of his arguments are dangerously mistaken."—Reuter.

YUGOSLAV DELEGATION TO U. S. A.

JERUSALEM, May 10.

The Yugoslav Cabinet meeting some where in the Middle East has decided to send a joint delegation of Croats, Serbs and Solvenes to the United States to rally support to the common cause alongside the Allies.—Reuter.

BRITAIN HOLDS TRUMP CARDS

MINNEAPOLIS, May 9.

"These are the trump cards in the hands of freedom, oil, copper, rubber," said Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to America, in a speech on Friday at the Minneapolis Rotary Club.

Lord Halifax listed these three as the most essential materials for winning the war and pointed out that the British Commonwealth of Nations dispose of some 70 per cent of the world's supply of oil, 85 per cent of the world's copper, still beyond Hitler's reach and no less than 88 per cent of crude rubber.—Reuter.

MOVE TO CONSERVE U. S. INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

Federal Reserve Board To Seek Regulatory Powers From Congress

NEW YORK, May 10.

The Federal Reserve Board revealed on Friday that it was prepared to curb the sale of motor cars and other consumer goods on the instalment system in order to prevent inflation and conserve industrial resources.

The board is awaiting authority from President Roosevelt and Mr. Henderson, Price Administrator, to seek regulatory powers from Congress.—Reuter.

RETAIL PRICES

Fair retail prices of several articles of foodstuffs in Bombay City published by the Controller of Prices, Bombay, for the week beginning from Friday, the 9th May, 1941.

Rice Country Jirasal	Per payloo As. ps.
(Bhiwandi) No. 1 quality	13-3 to 13-6
(Bhiwandi) No. 2 quality	12-3 to 12-6
(Bhiwandi) No. 3 quality	11-3 to 11-6
Patni	8-0 to 9-0
Wheat Khandwa No. 2	6-0
Wheat Yellow (Nasik)	5-0
Wheat Pissi Butki (Punjab)	5-0
Jowar Sholapur Yellow	4-0
Bajri Cawnpore No. 1	6-0
Bajri Kalpi Ordinary	4-0
Gram Banda	6-0
Gram Snahapura	7-0
Turdal Cawnpore Dry	8-0
Turdal Surti Oiled Superior	10-0
Masur Dal Superior	8-0
Chana Dal No. 1	8-0
Mung Chinai No. 2	10-0
	1 lb.
Ghee Hatras	14-0
Ghee Porbunder	Re. 1
Til Oil	2-6
Coceanut Oil	2-0
Groundnut Oil	2-3
Indian Sugar	2-3
	2 boxes
Wimco Matches 40 sticks	0-9
Wimco Matches 60 sticks	1-0

Fair wholesale and retail prices for Burma rice will be published separately.

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu : Vaishakh Sud 15, 1997
Muslim : Rabi-ul-Akhar 13, 1360
Parsi : Adar 9, 1310
Hightide : 00-00; 12-9
Lowtide : 5-28; 18-8
Sunrise : 6h. 6m.
Sunset : 7h. 5m.

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY—For sanitary rounds and visiting chawls, the members of the Society will meet to-day (Sunday) at 9-45 a.m. at Matunga Station, G.I.P. Rly.

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ—The annual general meeting of the members of the above Samaj will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) at King George English School, Hindu Colony, Dadar.

DIVINE SERVICE—Mr. R. N. Naik will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the local Prarthana Mandir, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.). All are cordially invited to attend.

BAND AT PARSI COLONY, DADAR—The Bombay ex-Service Town Band (Indian Army) will play a programme of music at Parsi Colony, Dadar, to-day (Sunday) commencing from 6 to 8 p.m. (S.T.)

BAHAI HALL—A public lecture will be delivered at the Bahai Hall, Bori Bunder, above Purohit's Hotel, to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. when Mrs. Shirin Fozdar will speak on "The Cure for India's Ills" followed by questions and answers.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS, MATUNGA—A public lecture on the subject of Theosophy—the Source of all Religions, followed by questions and answers will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m. at Napoo Hall, Matunga.

RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM—A lecture on "Simple Way of Curing Diseases" will be delivered by Yogiraj Umeshchandraji today (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) 448, Sandhurst Rd., near Prarthana Samaj.

STUDENTS' DEBATING CIRCLE—There will be a conversational meeting at 4 p.m. in the City High School, Thakurdwar, today (Sunday) when Mr. A. M. Pandit will speak on "Indian States." Mr. Y. S. Varde will take the chair.

BOMBAY TEXTILE CLERKS' UNION—The annual general meeting of all the members of the Textile Clerks' Union will be held at the Union's office (opp. Bharat Mata Cinema, Veermahal, Parel), to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m. sharp.

GITA CLASS—Swami Sambuddhananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct the weekly class on Bhagawat Geeta at the Mission Library Hall, Khar Rd., today (Sunday) at 9 a.m.

A RELIGIOUS CLASS IN HINDI—Swami Sambuddhanand of Ramakrishna Mission Khar, will hold his weekly classes on the teachings of Bhagawan Shri Ramakrishna Parmahansa to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Mission Library Hall, Khar Road.

LECTURE ON BHAGWAT GEETA—Mr. M. R. Gopalacharya, M.A., founder of the Vani Vihar Vidyalaya, will deliver a public lecture on Geeta at 9 a.m. to-day (Sunday) in Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, 64, Portuguese Church Street, Merzellow Building, Dadar (B.B. and C.I. Rly.)

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Tin Pan Alley" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Hudson's Bay" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Sky Murder" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Red Tail Minstrels" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Wings Over Africa" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Premnagar" Daily at 3-15 and 6-15 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1 p.m.
CHITRA—"Prabhat" Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1-15 p.m.
ROXY—"Naya Sansar" Daily at 3 30 and 6-15 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 12-30 noon
MINERVA—"Lagan" Daily at 3-30 and 6-15 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1 p.m
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi" Daily at 3 and 6 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 12-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Padosi" Daily at 3-30 and 6 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1 p.m.

RAJPUTANA FAMILY RELIEF COMMITTEE

A general meeting of the donors of Rajputana Famine Relief Committee, Bombay, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at 207, Kalbadevi Road (2nd Floor), under the presidentship of Raja Narayanlalji Pitti in which the report and balance sheet published by the Committee will be considered.

KANNADA SAHITYA STUDY CIRCLE—There will be a discourse on "Shri Ramanuja and His Teachings" at 8-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday) in the premises of the Kannada National Education Society's School, Chandavarkar Road, Matunga, G.I.P. Nyayavedanta Vidvan Pandit M. R. Gopalacharya, M.A. and Mr. A. Rangachar of the South Indian Education Society's school, will be speaking on the occasion.

INDIAN MUSIC AT KING'S CIRCLE—A concert of Indian music organised by the Bombay Municipality will be given at King's Circle, Matunga, to-day (Sunday), commencing from 5 to 7 p.m. (S.T.) by Master Kesharinath K. Bhave.

RATIONALIST ASSOCIATION OF INDIA—An "At Home" to Prof. S. K. Muranjan will be given on his being awarded the degree of D.Sc. by the University of London, at the residence of Dr. C. L. D'Avoine, "Gool House," Cirrus Avenue, Byculla, to-day (Sunday), at 4 30 p.m.

FREE HINDI CLASSES—The Marwadi Students' Union has decided to conduct free Hindi classes on the lines of Hindi Prachar Sabha. The classes will be held on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays at 7 p.m. at Sita Ram Podar Balika Vidyalaya, 144, Fanaswadi, Bombay.

BUDDHA JAYANTI—A public meeting will be held at Ramakrishna Library Hall to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. to celebrate the anniversary of Lord Buddha. Prof. H. G. Anjaria, Mr. Vijaykar, Swami Sambuddhanand and others will speak on the life and teachings of Lord Buddha in English, Gujarati and Marathi.

BURMA RICE PRICES

With reference to the Press Note issued yesterday (Friday) regarding the selling prices of leading varieties of Burma rice in Bombay city, the maximum fair wholesale price of "Europe Quality" should be Rs. 11-14 for 168 lbs. and not Rs. 11-4 as stated in the Press Note. The retail price for a paylee is Rs. 0/8/6.

OOTY RACES

"Lahore" Wins Blue Riband Of The Season

OOTACAMUNL, May 10.

The Governor's Cup, the "Blue Riband" of the season, was the principal attraction for the third day of the Ootacamund Races.

The weather was bright and there was a record gathering in both the enclosures. H. E. Sir Arthur Hope, the Hon. Lady Hope and the Hon. Lady Lumley were among those present.

Six horses faced the starter in the race for the Governor's Cup for which Mrs. Nugent Grant's "Macabre" was fancied most. The Cup was, however, annexed by Mr. J. C. Galstaun's "Lahore" on which Peacock rode with remarkable ability. Three out of six favourites justified expectations.

STEWARDS PLATE.—Distance 6 1/2 furlongs.

BROTHER OFFICER (A. W. Molonys) 8-13, A. Clarke 1
SCHOOL QUAD (M. Ibrahims) 8-8, Raffaele 2
MARCIAN (Mrs. N. Hickies) 9-4, Evans 3
INDIAN ROSE (Mrs. M. T. Bews) 7-9, Peacock 4

Won by one half, one half, one half lengtn.
Time: Not taken.
Tote paid: Rs. 11-8 for win, Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 12-8 for places.

BUSHIRE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs.

PROSPERITY (C. P. Chetty) 8-8, M. O'Neale 1
THARWATH (Imamdin) 8-10, F. Rehman 2
JITTERBUGS (B. D. Abraham) 9-2, Raffaele 3
SHALAN PASHA (K. Vadivelu Mudaliar) 9-4, Evans 4

Won by three lengths, one and half, and one and half lengths.
Time: Not taken.
Tote paid: Rs. 10-8 for win, Rs. 8, and Rs. 11 for places.

GOVERNOR'S CUP.—Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs.

LAHORE (J. C. Galstaun) 7-4, Peacock 1
MACABRE (Mrs. N. Grants) 7-13, M. O'Neale 2
DESERT DAWN (Mrs. S. W. Edwards) 8-5, Shanker 3
BUZBURY (K. Bahu) 9-7, Raffaele 4

Won by two and half lengths, half length and neck.
Time: Not taken.
Tote paid: Rs. 18-8 for win, Rs. 9, and Rs. 9 for places.

TABRIZ PLATE (Divn. II).—Distance 6 furlongs.

MUWAFAK (A. J. Kolahs) 8-8, Evans 1
HAPPY DAYS (S. B. Abraham) 8-6, M. O'Neale 2
KANZALDOWLA (B. K. V. Sreerangappa) 8-6, Whiteside 3
MOSUL KING (M. M. Salanuddin) 8-3, Mohiydin 4

Won by one length, two lengths, and half a length.
Time: Not taken.
Tote paid: Rs. 13-8 for win, Rs. 8, and Rs. 8 for places.

TABRIZ PLATE (Divn. I).—Distance 6 furlongs.

JAWAL IRAQ (S. Yusuf) 9-3, B. McQuade 1
SALIM-AL-IRAQ (Mr. Imamdin) 8-3, F. Rehman 2
MUDRIK (M. Mohamad Oome) 8-10 Raffaele 3
LUCKY LAD (C. K. Samarapuri Chetty) 8-9, J. O'Neale 4

Won by one and three-quarter, half and three-quarter lengths.
Time: Not taken.
Tote paid: Rs. 54 for win, Rs. 23, Rs. 21-8 and Rs. 16 for places.
Double tote paid: Rs. 362 for each of ten tickets sold.—A. P.

Simla Races

SIMLA : May 10.

In spite of the threatening weather and once a week racing in Simla, there was another big attendance including both of civil and military officers on the second meeting of the Annandale Gymkhana Club Races.

With the last night's heavy downpour the going was heavy. Bookies and punters faired equally in to-day's racing.

In the Lucknow Plate, Maj. C. H. Cooper, rider of "Grailous" raised an objection against the rider of 'Cluster of Pearls" for crossing. The objection was upheld and the second place was awarded to "Grailous" while "Cluster of Pearls" was placed third. In this race "Shell Drake," which won, paid a dividend of Rs. 19 on a two rupees tote, the highest of the day.

Dianna Plate, the Ladies' Race, did not provide much excitement this afternoon as "Chambi," which was leading from the start, won the race by half length from "Blackout."

Punters met bad fortune in May Plate. Lt. Richpal Singh, rider of "Bungho," a well-backed horse which was leading from the start and was just above one furlong from the winning post, fell down from his mount and received slight bruises. "Radiance," which was following him, won the race by half a length from "Prince of India," which paid Rs. 17 on place, the highest of the afternoon.

Following are the results :—

SARI PLATE—Distance 4 furlongs.

LAST ROSE (Mr. Amdad Khan) 8/7, plus 20 yards, Samander Khan 1
NIGHT QUEEN (Mr. Noor Mohd. Khan) 8/6, St. Mahabir Singh 2
SULTANA (Mr. Umaid Ali Khan) 9/0, plus 25 yards, Buta Khan 3
MADHURI (L. Chint Ram) 8/7, plus 25 yards, Jodha Ram 4

Won by 1 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, distance separating 3rd and 4th is not taken.
Time : 1 min. 6 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 6 for win; Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 for places.

COMBINED PLATE—Distance 3 furlongs.

POLLYANNA (Mrs. Hari Raj Singh) 7/6, Allah Bux 1
AMAR JYOTI (H.H. the Raja Sahib of Faridkot) 8/0, Lt. Richpal Singh 2
KAKKI (S. Kartar Singh) 7/11, Samandar Khan 3
MONSIEUR FRIAR (Capt. S. D. Verma) 9/4, Maj. C. H. Cooper 4

Won by 1/2 length, one length and two lengths.
Time : 38 seconds.
Tote paid Rs. 6 fir win; Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 for places.

LUCKNOW PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs.

SHELL DRAKE (Kanwar Sahib of Faridkot) 8/12, Lt. Richpal Singh 1
GRAILOUS (Maj. and Mrs. C. H. Cooper) 9/12, Maj. Cooper 2
CLUSTER OF PEARLS (Bhai Vazir Singh) 8/0, Ajayab Singh 3
HAPPY TRIO (S. Agjit Singh) 7/10, Samander Khan 4

Won by 2 lengths, one length and 1/2 length.
Time : 1 min. 5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 19 for win; Rs. 3, Rs. 2 and Rs. 6 for places

DIANNA PLATE—Distance 3 furlongs.

CHAMBI (Ch. Mohd Bux) plus 25 yards, Mrs. Lobett 1
BLACKOUT (Mr. P. C. Bird) plus 25 yds. Miss Jill Grant 2
OTAKI (Mr. S.J.K.C. Sheridan) Owner 3
CELIA (Capt. S. D. Verma) plus 15 yds. Mrs Verma 4

Won by 1/2 length
Time : Not taken.
Tote paid Rs. 13 for win; Rs. 3, Rs. 5 and Rs. 11 for places.

MAY PLATE—Distance 4 1/2 furlongs.

RADIANCE (Mrs. C. H. Cooper) 9/7, plus 25 yds., Maj. C. H. Cooper 1
PRINCE OF INDIA (Mr. Ali Shah) 8/7 scratch, Wali Shah 2
BULL FINCH (Mr. W. R. Hewitt) 9/7 plus 50 yards, Lachhmi Ram 3
SHORT HEAD (Mr. Ali Shah) 9/0, plus 20 yards, Allah Bux 4

Won by 1/2 length, 1 1/2 lengths and two lengths.
Time : 1 min. 5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 6 for win; Rs. 3 and Rs. 17 for places.

GULMARG PLATE—Distance 2 3/4 furlgs.

JOLLY (Tikka Davesoh Singh) 8/7, plus 45 yards, Sadhu Ram 1
BELLA (Tikka Bashisth Singh) 9/0, plus 65 yards, Mohd. Sher 2
GULBAHAR (Mr. Sukerkan Dass) 8/2, plus 70 yards, Lachhmi Ram 3
ITALY (Mr. Mohd. Sadiq) 9/0, plus 30 yards, Buta S. Khan 4

Won by one length, one length and one length.
Time : 1 min. 6 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 4 for win; Rs. 2, Rs. 6 and Rs. 5 for places.—A. P.

CALCUTTA LEAGUE FOOTBALL

CALCUTTA : May 10.

Four matches were played this evening in the Calcutta Football League. The Mahomedan Sporting Club continued their winning sequence defeating a strong Kalighat side on their own ground by two goals to nil.

Kalighat did not reproduce the same form which they had displayed in their previous match. It was, however, the good goalkeeping of the Kalighat custodian that prevented the Mahomedans from winning by a larger margin.

Mohun Bagan won their first match defeating a fairly strong Bhawanipore side by 3 goals to nil on their own ground.

Mohun Bagan's forwards were irresistible.

The Rangers were surprisingly beaten in their match against Dalhousie by a goal to nil. After the drawn match against Mohun Bagan, the Rangers were expected to beat Dalhousie. The match was played on their common ground.

The Aryans are continuing to play as well as ever. They defeated the Calcutta Football Club on the latter's ground by 2 goals to nil.

The following are the results of the Calcutta Football League matches, played this evening :—

Mahomedan Sporting 2, Kalighat 0; Mohan Bagan 3, Bhowanipore 0; Aryans 2, Calcutta 0; Dalhousie 1, Rangers 0.

ORDNANCE STORES EXHIBITIONS

Over Rs. 23 Lakhs Orders Placed

As a result of the Madras exhibition of stores hitherto produced in Ordnance Factories but now desired to be manufactured by the trade, tenders to the value of Rs. 14,50,000 have been accepted from 29 firms.

As a result of the exhibition and by private arrangements, 437 separate items have been passed on to 76 firms and railways.

An exhibition of a similar nature has also been held at Cawnpore. The exhibition was visited by representatives of 69 firms. Eighty-six invitations to tender were issued and 62 tenders were received. Acceptance notes have been issued for work amounting to Rs 8,36,000.

Gold Cup Hockey

MADRAS : May 10.

The Anglo-Indian Sports Club entered the semi-final of the Madras United Club Gold Cup Hockey Tournament by defeating the Madras United Club by 5 goals to one this evening.

Blankley scored three goals in succession for the winners.—A. P.

INDIAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE

To-day's Fixtures

The following matches in the Bengal Club Cup League, will be played at the St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel, to-day:—

4 p.m. Bengal Club vs. Burmah Shell.
5 p.m. Caltex vs. Bhoiwada.
6 p.m. Muslim Sports vs. St. Francis.

* * * *

NADKARNI CUP FINAL

The Nadkarni Cup Final between the Y. M. C. A. holders, and the Jagannath Fishermen will be played at the Cooperage to-day (Sunday) at 5-45 p.m.

New Deal For Children

Parents Must Teach Themselves How To Teach Children

NOTWITHSTANDING opposition a moderate introduction of birth-control is justified in consideration of the country's economic handicap governing juvenile education. Physical and mental efficiency is of paramount necessity on the part of the parents and to this end a family should be as limited as possible, so as to be commensurate with its financial standard. Without laying any rigid rule for family-limitation, more than one child may be said to be essential at the minimum, because the 'only child' has frequent handicaps and never gets real opportunities of attaining to its mature faculties.

Talking of the maximum standard, a family should be as big as its resources permit of a good education and comfort which will make and keep the child fit at the very start of life. In both cases, parental health is indispensable in bringing up children, as we often find that mothers who bear many children and are consequently jadded and sickly, can only give their attention to the first three or four babies, at the risk of the last child. The most important of all duties of parents is to have children in their prime of life, so that they may train them when they are in possession of full physical and metal vigour. And it is simultaneously necessary that the difference in the age of children should not be very great, so that they may grow up in regular companionship, sharing each other's interests, which marks the early initiation of team-spirit in the family. As no definite rule can be prescribed in this case, two to three years of difference in age may be called ideal, writes Faqir Mahommed in "Modern Review."

Emotional Maladjustment

The early duty of both parents and school-masters is to safeguard children from sudden emotional outbursts and teach them self-control. Noise and naughtiness which are indispensable to the growth of children have got to be endured with cheer and patience, since it is no easy task to rear the young folk. Momentary and abrupt irritability leading to simultaneous punishment is not the right procedure. A common folly is often committed by ill-tempered parents, when they ruthlessly repress all childish romance and natural playfulness on the ground of their interfering with their engagements or business. Such an attitude checks down at every stage children's faculties and stunt their growth which results in the expression of psychoneurosis in later life, especially in boyhood. Too much cuddling or petting an youngster, a mistake which mothers are apt to commit, is destructive in its nature, in so far as the child is plastic and this incessant leniance to its senses rapidly inculcates sensuousness and an atmosphere of unreality.

The problem of juvenile discipline is a difficult one to deal with. Corporal punishments inflicted more than once for one particular act of ignorance is sheer injustice which the tender brain can neither forget, not tolerate. The young victim in such cases labours under a conflict and not being able to satisfy the injudicious demands of a harsh parent or master, finds no other alternative but to revolt and declare civil war.

I treated some children who were Cubs in the Boy Scouts Movement in Scotland, where undue parental handling had come to grief in the attempt at controlling the unruly character of children who had cultivated a spirit of dishonesty, vindictiveness, jealousy and bullying. The degree of physical punishment often oversteps the boundary mark, so much so that tender folly is never totally pardoned. The inferiority complex and self-consciousness of boyhood days are the results of parental bullying and repression in childhood. All children without exception have the same impulses and emotions in an immature form, and are, within the limits of decorum, entitled to express them just like the grown-ups. And if these sentiments are suppressed by acts of Spartan harshness, the stunted growth of their mind will be commensurate with the proportion of repression. Parents should first learn the art of fair play in respect of their defenceless children.

No Spartan Measures

How should a trainer act in these circumstances? Tactfulness plus patience can prevent many breaches of discipline from being repeated. Negative instruction should be avoided. For instance the antique system of 'Don't squeeze the rabbit' is now replaced by the more practicable instruction like 'If you squeeze the rabbit, it will swoon.' When however, a reasonable instruction fails, another more intelligent effort is essential to bring round the youngster but when there is absolutely no response to this, the third measure should take the shape of fair sternness but not suddenly. Such Spartan measures are found to be unnecessary in most cases, since the child responds to all reasonable propositions.

Parents and teachers who cannot answer a child's natural inquisitiveness and curiosity, should be at least honest in their answer and acknowledge their lack of knowledge instead of being evasive in their attitude. And answers to these questions should be supplied as soon as possible. It often occurs that while elderly people advise children against a certain act of misconduct, they themselves commit it but refuse to acknowledge it. Children who are naturally shrewd cannot be fooled by such a contradictory attitude. In fact trainers of children should not be detected by the latter in their misconduct

In primary schools in Rome a promise of prizes and rewards for the advancement of social and educational discipline is a common principle of training. Promises are made with extreme caution so that filfilment is practicable and are made in rare cases. At the end of each quarter, several prizes in the shape of excellent books and sports materials are distributed among children in competitive tests. This system is introduced to replace the old habit of thrashing for discipline, and it has worked marvellously. Pocket-money and sweetmeats are given away in some cases but not too often, in order to check the growth of avarice right from the very beginning of training.

It is unwise to resort to the two extremes of training; too much severity, impropriety of talk and ruthlessness are as bad as the other extreme of leniancy and affection. A middle course of instruction is sure to benefit children. Prizes therefore should be neither too niggardly, nor superfluous. And the prize promised for a certain grade of proress should be awarded without abeyance. It is customary in some parts of England to promise prizes by making studies, sports and etiquette as compulsory and obligatory subjects, which is a serious error. The pupil should get into his head first of all that in obeying his trainer he is not favouring him in any way but doing his duty; and the observance of the law is not obligatory but a necessity that fetches him the promised prize.

What Of Punishment?

Children who, without being severely repressed, are yet made to recognise that the rules of school and home life are to be observed and a violation of these is sure to receive a proportionate punishment, reach their boyhood and girlhood with a sense of self-discipline and rarely go astray. When reasonable and sympathetic instruction fails (but this is very rare), punishment in some mild form is necessary and it calls forth the genius of the trainer to decide upon a sensible and just measure of punishment for his disciple's disobedience. Corporal punishment which was frequently inflicted on school children before, has been condemned as cruel and unnecessary. There was a time when children at school were wont to be arrested like thieves and made to stand in corners on one leg for hours, ordered to gaze at the ground for more than an hour, handcuffed and leg-chained, forbidden to leave the house for a certain number of days,—a custom which was as perverse in English schools as it was ruthless. In some cases the poor victims had to fast and forego more than one meal.

Such hard penances have given rise to psychoneurosis and are responsible for many of the physical deformities in later life. Even in certain places of the Highlands of Scotland, guilty children are shut up in dark rooms, made to take a salt mug and refused admittance indoors for a part of the night. Even today old women are appointed in Scotch Highlands to relate hideous stories to children and who instil into them abnormal and groundless fears by the narration of inhuman tales like the 'Black Riding Wood.' Children terrorised with the threats of devils and wizards are apt to become neurotic and nervous in after life.

All brutal physical punishments therefore should be guarded against especially in childhood which is a highly impressionable stage of life. Even a non-physical measure should not be continued for a long time and this should never be inflicted for humiliation. Once a child is punished, never again should a reference be made to it and the incident be closed once and for all. Brutal physical torture was common in primary schools even two decades ago, and I still remember a teacher who caught hold of my ears and lifted me a foot above the ground,—a punishment which wounded my ear whose trouble lasted a decade. If and when a cane is handled in exceptional circumstances, the master's facial expression should be serious but great caution should be taken that such punishment does not injure the sensitive and delicate parts of the body. In fact, all long-drawn-out physical and non-physical punishments are injurious and produce a revolting attitude in the pupil.

Physical Attention

Childhood is the exact stage when a child needs proper care in regard to his physical condition and diet. The parental and scholastic indifference in this respect has made many a child cripples and a physical wrecks. Some of the common deformities that are transferred to the progeny from sickly parents are round-shoulders, knock-knees, weak lungs and the like which call for correction. Often, the untidy, uncomfortable clothing wrapped on children gives rise to many an ailment. A primary curative physical culture course is indispensable under this circumstance.

A programme of daily bath, diet at regular hours and timely sleep should be prescribed for the child's guidance. Daily sun-bath just after sunrise has been found to be excellent for all unhealthy and healthy children; an all parts of the body should be bathed in the sun's early rays for not more than ten minutes. During the teething period, when children are susceptible to digestive disorders, they are carelessly ignored. At this stage, the use of calcium tablets that strengthen and build the structure of teeth in a shapely formation, should be made an important habit. The next factor for attention is the diet which should be so arranged as to supplement the deficiency of bone-development; and when a child is able to chew, food providing vitamins should be selected in the diet programme. The resources of sunshine and fresh air have a remarkable bearing on physical up-building and these have to be taken advantage of in as abundant a degree as necessary.

Mouthbreathing should be replaced by correct nasalbreathing. Thumb-sucking which is an outstanding trait in all children is derogatory to health and can be prevented by directing the child's attention to some other interesting objects like the psychological toys, which not only equip the child with a sense of discipline but contribute to his mental efficiency and smartness. It is the urgent duty of all parents and teachers to make physical education an indispensable subject of juvenile education, which will prepare the younger generation to fight the battle of life with courage and confidence.

A. R. P. Services For Protection Against Hostile Attacks

SIMLA, May 10.

The constitution of Air Raid Precautions Services to carry out measures for the protection of persons and property against hostile attack whether from the air or otherwise is provided for in an ordinance issued to-day. The ordinance empowers Provincial Governments to constitute for any area an Air Raid Precautions Service and to appoint a Controller to Command such body in such area.

Any authority authorised in this behalf by the Provincial Government may appoint as members of an Air Raid Precautions Service so many persons, who are fit and willing to serve as such, as it is authorised by the Provincial Government to appoint. The members of an Air Raid Precautions service shall perform such functions in relation to the carrying out of measures for the protection of persons and property against hostile attack as may be assigned to them by or under the ordinance or any other law for the time being in force.—A. P.

FORCES USED IN BALKAN CAMPAIGN

LONDON, May 8

The "Daily Telegraph's" Military Correspondent comments:

Hitler's figures prove beyond doubt that he uses words as a weapon of war. It is incredible that the forces he described could have carried out the operations of the Balkan campaign.

The Prime Minister gave the force in Bulgaria alone as 25 divisions and the number of armoured divisions engaged against the forces of the Commonwealth as three S. S. bodyguards were also flung into the attack on the Commonwealth forces and there must have been at the very least one other division.

It is possible that Hitler is reverting to the favourite German expedient of giving as complete figures, the force used and casualties incurred in one particular sector on a given occasion. The German casualties quoted and force engaged might apply to one of the earlier clashes with the Australian and New Zealand divisions.

It is incredible that these are the total forces engaged even by General Wilson's command or the casualties suffered in all clashes with his troops unless all correspondents are romanticists.

DOON SCHOOL MURDER APPEAL

High Court Set Aside Convictions; 'Insufficient Evidence To Prove Guilt'

ALLAHABAD (By Mail).

Delivering judgment on Tuesday in the Dehra Dun school murder case, Justices Ismail and Madeley of the Allahabad High Court set aside the convictions and sentences of the three accused and ordered them to be released forthwith.

The three accused were Barrons, Fordham and Gandhi who had been convicted by the sessions judge of Dehra Dun and sentenced to transportation for life for the Bankwalla, a boy of 19 years of age alleged offence of murdering one in a dormitory of St. Fidelis Schools in Mussoorie on the night of June 9, 1940.

'We think it our duty to remark upon the very unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in the St. Fidelis School. Without endorsing all the wild allegations made about the school in the letters of Fordham, Gandhi and Barrons, we think it is clear that supervision is very slack and the moral tone of the school is low. Besides Fordham and Gandhi four other boys ran away during the course of the year. The attention of the Education department is drawn to these facts so that they may make a thorough enquiry into the conditions prevailing in this school.' These were the concluding observations made by their lordships.

According to the judgment it appears that Gandhi is a Parsi boy of a respectable family living in New Delhi. His age is about 17 years. Fordhams is an orphan and is said to be 14 or 15 years of age. Both these boys were, until shortly before the murder, students of St. Fidelis' School in Barlowganj near Mussoorie, Barrons was also educated at the school which he subsequently joined as a teacher on April 14, 1939.

There had been a complaint against Barrons of attempted misconduct with a boy named McCarthy. Brother Bergin, Principal of the school, made certain inquiries in this connection and Barrons was forced to resign on April, 1939. Their lordships observed that the question whether Barrons left the school of his own accord or was forced to resign was disputed.

The prosecution case was that Barrons asked McCarthy to withdraw his complaint against him, but Noel Bankwalla, deceased, who was a senior student, encouraged McCarthy to persist in his complaint with the result that Barrons was forced to resign. Barrons never forgave Bankwalla for this He was obsessed with the idea that Bankwalla and his brother, who was also a student, were maligning him even after he had resigned.

At the time of the murder of Bankwalla, which took place at about 11 p. m. in the senior boys' dormitory of St. Fidelis' School on the night of June 9, 1940, Brother Smith was the headmaster. The deceased boy was sleeping when two persons came into the dormitory. One of them thrust a knife into the neck. The boy cried out and sprang up and other boys also got up and the two persons were seen making their way out of the dormitory. They were not caught and it did not appear that anyone saw their faces at the time. The knife was not found from which it appeared that they took it away with them. Bankwalla died next morning in a hospital at about 8-30 a. m.

SUSPICION

Their lordships observed: "For reasons, which will be given later in the judgment, we agree with the sessions judge in disbelieving that Gandhi and Fordham were recognised in the dormitory at the time of the murder. On the other hand it seems clear that they were suspected at once."

After running away from the school on April 14, 1940 Fordham was living with Barrons in New Delhi where Barrons had got a post in Maitland Harriots and Company. Gandhi ran away from the school on June 1 and he also stayed with Barrons at New Delhi. Both Fordham and Gandhi, when they ran away from the school, wrote letters to the members of the staff and made complaints to various high officials, such as the Inspector of English schools and the Superintendents of Police, about the rotten condition of the school. They specially complained against the two Bankwalla brothers whom they accused of bullying and indecent assaults. According to them it was mainly on account of these two Bankwalla brothers, who were said to be favourites with the staff of the school that they had run away.

HOSTILITY

It was proved that Barrons had been on bitterly hostile terms in New Delhi with the Bankwalla boys. He complained that they molested him when in the course of his business he had to visit the railway station.

Their lordships observed: "It seems obvious to us that if all the evidence, which has been ruled out as inadmissible or regarded as valueless by the sessions judge, is excluded from consideration in the same way by us, the conviction cannot stand. In our opinion it is utterly impossible to convict the accused for the murder committed in Barlowganj on the night of June 9 merely because they were seen in Roorkee, which is 50 miles off next morning, and because they deny the fact.

"We have some letters of Homi Gandhi just before he left the school, in which he said he was contemplating running away and was also contemplating suicide. It does not appear from these letters that he then had any idea of committing murder. He attended the funeral of Bankwalla at New Delhi, aaparently quite unperturbed.

EVIDENCE INSUFFICIENT

"These are the main considerations of a positive nature in favour of the appellants. We do no say that they are by any means conclusive. But we do say that the admissible evidence upon the record is insufficient to prove the guilt of Fordham and Gandhi. I is obvious that, if Fordham and Gandhi are not proved to be guilty, there is no evidence worth considering against Barrons. We therefore allow this appeal, set aside the convictions and senten ces of Barrons, Fordham and Gandhi and order that they be released forthwith.

The accused were defended by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Capt. K. O. Carleton and Mr. Man Singh, while Mr. Shanker Saran, Deputy Government Advocate, appeared for the Crown.

RICE POSITION FAVOURABLE

MADRAS, May 10.

The position in regard to s of rice is more favourable now, says a Press Note issued by the Government to-day. More than 62,000 tons of rice, it is stated, have been imported to the west coast from Burma since 20th February last and more is 'en route'. In some districts the second crop paddy is coming on the market.

The upward trend in prices of paddy and rice was generally less pronounced last month and in a few places there was a slight fall in prices.—A. P.

History Of India On Scientific Lines

SYLLABUSES ON DIFFERENT PERIODS WILL BE READY BY JUNE

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail).

The Assistant Secretary of the Indian History Congress, writes:—

The project of a scientific history of India was first mooted by the Indian History Congress at its Poona session in 1935. It took concrete shape in a resolution passed by the History Congress at its Allahabad session. The Calcutta session of the Congress in 1939 endorsed the project, while the Lahore session, last year, gave wholehearted support to the scheme, and authorised a Committee of the expresidents of the Congress to take necessary steps for implementing its basic resolution. The organizers of the Congress have been extremely busy during the last 3 years mobilising the resources of Indian historical scholarship, organising financial support, preparing a syllabus of different periods of Indian history, and securing the support of acknowledged experts on the subject.

SYLLABUS OF PERIODS.

The Committee is now engaged in preparing a syllabus on different periods of Indian History by experts and our syllabus is practically complete. Experts on ancient, medieval, Mughal and British India have prepared their proposals for syllabuses in their respective periods and by the end of June next, this part of our work, which is the foundation of all our future activity, will be completed. With regard to the co-operation of scholars, the Congress has during the last years been able to mobilise an amount of support among historians of international fame which justifies us in regarding it as unique in India.

Dr. S. Krishnaswamy Aiyangar, the veteran historian of Government of India, has built up a school in Southern India which is almost unchallenged in the South. Professor D. V. Potdar's monumental work for the Bharat Itihas Samshodhak Mandal has enlisted the support of the leading scholars of the Maharashtra. Dr. D. R. Bhandarkar's work in Bengal has created a powerful and influential school of historians in Bengal and elsewhere. While the published work of the staff of the History Department, Allahabad, on medieval India, Mughal India and British India is too well-known to need mention here. The Congress has, as its intellectual nucleus, the founders of powerful schools in different periods of Indian history, and it can, therefore, count among its supporters men whose solid achievements are acknowledged in Europe and America. Besides the names mentioned above, I may add the names of Professor Muhammad Habib of Aligarh, Dr. S. N. Sen of the Imperial Record Department, Government of India, Professor Harun Khan Sherwani of Osmania University, Mr. Sita Ram Kohli of the Punjab, and Dr. R. C. Majumdar.

SCIENTIFIC OUTLOOK.

The aim of the Congress is to prepare a comprehensive history of India on scientific lines. The History we visualise will be purely scientific in its outlook, and will deal with the subject from the point exclusively of a historian, based entirely on materials that have been scientifically analysed and dissected. It will not be connected, directly or indirectly, with any political, social, religious organisation, interests, community, dynasty or section in India. The work will be solely in charge of scholars who have built up the highest traditions of their vocation.

At the end of June next, when the syllabuses on different periods of Indian history will be complete, the Congress will distribute the work among Indian historians. The office has already got a comprehensive list of Indian historians, and will soon ask them to start work on their respective periods. The Congress is confident of substantial financial support, as its work during the last six years has mobilised influential support among all the influential elements in the land.

It has taken the Congress nearly six years to complete the preliminary stages, as it believe that this stage is one of fundamental importance. It now will be in a position to go ahead with its task with the utmost expedition, and thus satisfy the demand of India as a whole for a balanced, dispassionate, and judicious account of the country's development.

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Correct Solution

Illustrations	Illustrations
A	16
B	13
C	6
D	7
E	17
F	14
G	10
H	8
I	2
J	1
K	9
L	4
M	11
N	18
O	3
P	12
Q	5
R	15

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Scrutiny requests must reach our office by 6 p.m. 19th May, 1941.

Requests for scrutiny must be sent together with the payment of fees under Registered and Insured Covers with a covering letter agreeing to abide by the Competition Manager's scrutiny result as final.

In the event of an entry having been left out by oversight the above-mentioned distribution of the prize money will be readjusted accordingly.

Film Fare For The Week

Saigal and Nemo in a scen e from New Theatres' "Lagan" at Minerva.

Mehtab as she appears in Film Corporation of India's "Chitralekha" booked for Lamington.

"Fighter Pilots" At Six Theatres!

Thrilling Film Released By F. A. B.

More graphic than the news messages can possibly convey, is the account of Britain's intense and unrelenting air activity given in the one-reel topical "Fighter Pilots" released this week by the Film Advisory Board at six prominent theatres in Bombay. The theatres are: the Regal, New Empire and Capitol in the Fort, the Palace in Byculla, the Broadway in Dadar and the Paradise in Mahim.

"Fighter Pilots" was produced by the British Ministry of Information, as a sequel to the famous topical "London Can Take It."

"London Can Take It" showed how John Bull can take a sting stoically. "Fighter Pilots" reveals the aggressive phase of his heroism in the air, how he can return a sting with a crushing blow. It is a drama of spectacular movement, superhuman heroism and exemplary endurance. It is also an essay in patriotic faith and inspired discipline.

Sardar Akhtar in National's "Asra" to be released at Pathe.

Symphony Of Dance And Music

How Sadhona Bose And Timir Baran Harmonise Their Work

BY MISS GERTRUDE MURRAY

It is good to be entertained at the theatre, but it is better to be made to forget that one is at the theatre—and that is what Sadhona Bose and Timir Baran have been able to do for at least one spectator. These two work together in perfect harmony, so that it is as if each interpreted the other's art ..... or as if the dance movements were the living pictures illustrating a poem from the pen of a poet. A typical example of this is the ballet "Ras Leela....."

As the age-old yet ever new story unfolds itself to our eyes and ears, we are transported into another world. As the moments pass, the theme takes on an ever greater significance—until it is no longer only the story of Radha and Krishna that we follow, but also that of Man and Woman, the Lover and the Beloved, the Seeker and the Sought, of all climes and ages.....or perhaps it is that Radha and Krishna are a twin mirror reflecting all these. In the unforgettable music, in the movements of Sadhona Bose and Madhav Menon, are all the pain and longing of Radha, all the sweetness and divine attraction of Krishna—and it is as if her sorrow were our sorrow, and we ourselves were irresistibly attracted towards the divine flute player.

ELUSIVE MUSIC

The elusive flute music floats through our memory for days afterwards, calling and evading, rejoicing and saddening.

Many years ago I read a poem by Bjorne Bjornsen, which tells of a boy who wanders in the forest for many days. Little by little, a strange haunting melody is born in his soul. He cuts a flute from a willow tree and begins to play—but the melody evades him. He waits for a while—and out of the forest silence the sweet notes come creeping only to flee away as he tries to repeat them. Then follows a description of the boy's desperate seeking, by day and night for the wordless song of his fantasy. Sometimes, when he is sleeping it draws near and seems to caress his forehead lovingly—he stretches out his arms.....and wakes! The melody has fled. And at last the boy prays:—"O Lord God, let me die! For the song has made me mad!" And God replies—"You have not lost it. It is your own song, even though every hour should take it from you anew. No beauty is like that which the seeking soul may never attain."

I have long cherished a dream of a musician who could give us the haunting song of Bjornsen's mystical fantasy. I think now that Timir Baran might be just that one.

THREE TOPICALS READY FOR RELEASE

Brisk Activity Of F. A. B. Unit

Of the fourteen topical films planned by the Film Advisory Board, three are ready in cans, awaiting release. They are "Sappers and Miners", "Cavalry of the Clouds" and "Here Comes the Letter". Almost all the other eleven are simultaneously at one or another stage of production. So that, for quite some time, the Board will be able to maintain a continuous supply of topicals, even from its present production schedule.

The films now ready, will have their "premiers" in Bombay as soon as theatres resume their normal shows. Of these, "Sappers and Miners" is a picture of the activity of an important branch of the Indian land forces; "Cavalry of the Clouds" is a picture of the Indian Air Force; and "Here Comes the Letter" dramatises the romance of the Indian postal system

New Film Publication

'Filmdom' edited by Mr. M. S. Ram is a new monthly film publication. It is published from Dadar and is priced at four annas. From the second issue before us, it seems, this journal is well illustrated and contains interesting information about film personalities and institutions in India and abroad.

Gripping Story In 'Manthan'

Wadia's New Film For Imperial

Wadia Movietone's historical-cum-devotional picture, "Manthan" which is scheduled for early release at the local Imperial Cinema has a gripping story. It narrates in vivid colours, how the King of Ujjain was outwitted by his own son.

Vikram is on a pilgrimage in search of Goddess Bhagwati. He comes to a town where he meets Shashi, the daughter of a petty shop-keeper who had vowed to marry the King and none else. The King who is in the garb of a Sanyasi, not knowing the oath of the girl blesses her saying that her desire be fulfilled. The Sanyasi stays in the shopkeeper's house for a day, and in the meantime, Shashi, unable to bear the scandal about her determination to marry the King decides to end her life.

As luck would have it, just when she is about to jump into

(Continued On Page 22)

Radha Rani in Wadia's "Manthan" coming to Imperial.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p. c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Applications are invited from really competent and influential persons of position for selling the remaining shares of the Bengal Share Dealers Syndicate Ltd., on lucrative remunerations. Successful workers will be placed in charge of the Branches to be opened in all important business centres of India to transact the Syndicate's main business as Stock Share & Finance Brokers and Investment Advisers. Applications to be made to the Managing Director at 3 and 4, Hare Street. Calcutta. (4758)

Applications are invited from qualified and experienced women for the undermentioned posts. (a) Hostel Superintendent—Salary Rs 100-5-Rs. 150/- with free furnished room and board. Applicants should have a good working knowledge of Hindustani and be over 30 years of age. (b) Teacher of Needle work (plain sewing, cutting out and fancy embroideries) and Cookery. Starting salary Rs. 150 - per mensem to Rs. 200/- per mensem according to qualifications, with free furnished room. Candidates should possess special training in these subjects. Apply with full particulars and copies of testimonials to the Directress, Lady Irwin College, Sikandra Road, New Delhi. (4963)

JEWS IN BURMA

RANGOON, May 9.

Dr. Immanual Alevanger, leader of a Jewish Mission, and a delegate to the Palestine Foundation Fund who is touring the East arrived here to enlist the sympathy and support of the Jewish people in Burma.

In a statement Dr. Alevanger revealed that Arab-Jew hostilities were fomented by German propaganda and German arms and the large sums of money were sent to keep the flames of hate alive. The outbreak of the war, he added, put a stop to this and this was the secret behind absolute cessation of the hostilities. To-day the Arabs were working in co-operation with the Jews in all spheres of life.—United Press.

Gandhiji Memorial At Karachi

KARACHI, May 10.

An imposing memorial to perpetuate the memory of Mahatma Gandhi's visit to Karachi during the historic 45th session of the Indian National Congress has been constructed on the place where the Mahatma's hut was situated.

The memorial is in the form of a structure with a cement canopy overhead constructed by the municipal authorities. Mahatmaji's statue is proposed to be installed there shortly.—United Press.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Managers for the Head Office in Northern India and for Bombay and Calcutta Offices for a General Insurance Company starting Fire, Motor, Accident Insurance, etc. Paid-up capital rupees five lacs, a progressive established Company with influential connections. Salary Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000 per month according to qualifications. Experienced gentlemen with resources of business and good reputation should communicate with Box No. 14549, "Bombay Chronicle" stating full particulars as to age, nationality, experience in India, salary expected, etc., etc.

Also a Head Clerk for the Head Office, Salary Rs. 125 to Rs. 250 P.M. according to qualifications. Apply as above stating full particulars.

14549

Wanted Girls for Carnival Stalls at Ujjain. See personally between 11 to 1 p. m. M. B. Norman c/o Nichhabhai Ramji Master 339 Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. (14541)

Wanted Men of Ambition. Pleasant work. Big Pay. All or Spare-time. Lovely Samples Free, Box 14504, "Bombay Chronicle."

140. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS.

The Lady Irwin College for Women, Sikandra Road, New Delhi provides a practical course of studies and trains teachers in Home Science. The new session will commence on September 1st. Applications should reach the Directress on or before August 15th. Minimum qualifications for admission —Matriculation or its equivalent. Preference will be given to those who have the intermediate or higher qualifications. For Prospectus and further information write to:—Mrs. Hannah Sen, Directress. (4962

Earn Ayurvedic, Unani, Homoeopathic, Dental, Degrees at home. Small fee. Prospectus Free Registrar, H. University, Sialkot City (14488)

Secure Jobs—Enrol atonce Saraswati Commercial Institute, Parel —Up-to-date coaching Shorthand, Typewriting etc., Fees very moderate. (14498)

GRIPPING STORY IN "MANTHAN"

(Continued from page 21)

the river, the Sanyasi, who is Vikram in disguise, saves her, and marries her according to 'Gandharva' rites. Early in the morning the next day, the King departs with a promise to Shashi that he would reclaim her as his wife on his return from pilgrimage. Shashi bears a son and years roll by. Rajratan the son grows up and when he is quite a boy his mates taunt him to disclose his father's name. Rajratan not knowing who his father was, is subjected to adverse criticism, and he finds life miserable. He learns the truth from his mother one day, and with a determination to right the wrong done by King Vikram to his mother goes to Ujjain.

How he meets the Rajmalan at Ujjain, and how with her help and his valour he intrigues to rob the King of his 'Rajdand' and 'Navlakha Har,' form a grand climax in the picture.

Rajkumari, the songstress, whose voice film-goers have appreciated, in several films, without knowing whose it was, plays the role of Shashi, the shop-keeper's daughter.

In the role of Vikram is Dalpat, a veteran actor of Wadia Studios. Sardar Mansur known to all Wadia-fans is in the role of the son of Vikram, while Radha Rani, one of the most glamorous girls on our screen to-day lends colour and charm to the whole film by her grace and beauty in the role of Rajmalan.

"Manthan" is produced by J. B. H. Wadia, and directed by Ramji Arya.

"Pardesi" In 12th Week

Ranjit's musical masterpiece "Pardesi" has become the talk of the town. The cine-goers have liked it so much that they repeatedly visit it, and recommend to their friends.

"Pardesi" is brilliantly directed by Chaturbhuj, A. Doshi, Motilal, Khurshid, Snehprabha and E. Billimoria play the leading roles. It enters into glorious 12th week from to-day at Lamington Talkies.

'Ummeed' In Sixth Week At Opera House

Ranjit's "Ummeed" now running in the sixth week at Opera House is an entertaining comedy built around the romance of a girl and a youth whose respective fathers oppose their wedlock. The situations into which the lovers are forced by parental obduracy, lead to a comedy of errors affording ample scope for humour and provoking a riot of laughter.

Ishwarlal plays Anil—the modern Romeo. Prabha is cast as a rustic girl and charms the audience while Nurjahan as Suman does her job in a capable way. These main characters are ably supported by Dixit, Kesari, Brijmala and Kantilal.

"Prabhat" At The Chitra

That aristocracy and orthodoxy with their old customs take their toll by ruining many young lives is very vividly portrayed in Tarun Pictures' social "Prabhat" which commences to-day at the Chitra (Dadar). Shanta Hublikar is featured in "Prabhat" along with other stars including P. Jairaj, Nazir Bedi, Mazid, Vatsala Kumtekar, Kalyani, Mirza Mushraf and Fakir Mahomed.

SUNDAY SHOW AT REGAL.

On Sunday morning at 10-30, "Secret Agent", starring John Gielgud, Madeleine Carroll and Peter Lorre, will be shown at the Regal Theatre.

What Return Of Recruits' Kit Means?

It has come to the notice of the Government of Bombay that, whenever surplus kit of military recruits is returned to their respective homes, the occasion is misunderstood to mean that the owners have been killed. The Government desires to make it clear that the kit which is returned is either of men who are sent from their training unit to an active unit where they are not required to wear mufti or of men who are due to proceed overseas.

Electric Supervisors' Examinations

The Examination for Electrical Supervisors (Competency certificate) and Wiremen (Wireman's certificate) will be held in Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad simultaneously, commencing from Monday, July 28, at 9-30 a.m.

Forms of application can be obtained from the office of the Secretary, Licensing Board, Electrical Department, P. W. D., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. For syllabus and any other information required, intending candidates should refer to the "Rules and conditions for the grant of certificates of competency and permits to supervisors and wiremen and licences to Electrical Contractors", etc., a copy of which can be obtained at a cost of two annas, postage extra, from the Government Book Depot, Charni Road Gardens, Bombay.

Candidates should fill in the application form in accordance with the instructions given therein and forward it to the office of the Secretary, Licensing Board, Electrical Department, P. W. D., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, so as to arrive not later than June 16. Applications received on or after June 17, 1941, will not be accepted.

Those candidates who appeared and failed in any previous examination should state the centre, number and the year of the examination for "quick reference".

The certificates in support of practical experience must necessarily be in Form 'K' as specified in the rules.

Indian Students From Dutch East Indies

CALCUTTA, May 10.

The Government of India are, it is learnt, enquiring of the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and the Punjab what facilities the latter can give to Indian students from the Netherlands East Indies, desiring to pursue a higher course of study in their respective institutions.

The British Consul in Medan, in a recent representation made to the Government of India on the matter, stated that there was a comparatively large British Indian community in this part of the Netherland East Indies. Their educational facilities were provided for the most part by the Khalsa English School, founded and started by the local British Indian Community and staffed by Indian masters.

The Consul wanted to know of the Government whether it might be possible to secure facilities for the pupils of this school, similar to those enjoyed by Indian students in Malaya. As the majority of the pupils were Punjabis, it was suggested that the Punjab, Calcutta and Bombay universities might be approached with a view to granting free tuition, or tuition at a reduced fee to the students desiring to pursue a higher course of study in India.

Calcutta University has, it is now learnt, agreed to grant these facilities under certain conditions.—A. P.

CALCUTTA, May 10.

Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, ex-Finance Minister of Bengal, and K. C. Neogy left for Simla last night to attend a meeting of the Export Advisory Council.—A. P.

Death Penalty In Ceylon

Legal Secretary Opposes Motion For Abolition

COLOMBO, May 7.

A dozen murders over ten days is Ceylon's crime record at present. That is the reason given by the Legal Secretary, Mr. R. H. Drayton why he is unable to advise the State Council to accept a motion by Dr. A. P. DeZoysa which wants legislation to abolish the death penalty for an experimental period of three years.—A. P.

PROTEST AGAINST DISCRIMINATION

Indian Merchants And Income-Tax Law

CALCUTTA, May 10.

The recent statement made by the Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons to the effect that the Government were issuing orders that the deduction of Indian income-tax at source was to be waived in those cases of sterling loans issued for public subscription before April 1, 1938, where the investor was entitled under the United Kingdom Law to be paid without such deduction, has evoked a protest from the Indian Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber, in a communication addressed to the Central Board of Revenue point out that it is clearly laid down in the Indian Income-Tax Act of 1939 that the Government of India are entitled to insist upon deduction of Indian Income-Tax, at the source on interest payable to holders in England of sterling loans raised by Indian Port Trust. The Chamber feel that unless the Act itself specifically lays down any provision for granting relief in the matter of contracts or commitments made prior to the enactment of the Amended Law or the publication of the Amending Bill, The Government of India would be going beyond their powers in extending such concession to holders of sterling loans in England by Executive action.

They greatly deplore that "while the Income-Tax Law is enforced so rigidly in India and a very strict interpretation is put on the law so far as the Indian taxpayer is concerned, the Government have acceded to granting the concession to the taxpayer in England on grounds of equity and hardship even though the Act does not permit the exemption of loans subscribed before the "publication of the Amending Bill.'

The Chamber express the opinion that such concession would be unfair to the Indian taxpayer and urge the Government to reconsider the matter and not to waive the deduction of Indian income-tax on interest accruing on the Indian Port Trust loans and other sterling loans in the case of which such tax is payable.—A. P.

CALCUTTA EDITOR HAULED UP

CALCUTTA, May 10.

Sardar Niranjan Singh Taleb, Editor of "Desh Darpan," a Gurumukhi daily, appeared to-day before Mr. H. K. Gupta, Additional District Magistrate of Alipore, to stand trial under the Defence of India Rules in connection with the publication of an allegedly objectionable article in his paper on April 30.

The bail which had been granted subsequent to his arrest in Bombay last week, was cancelled by the Magistrate on the motion of the Crown prosecutor, and he was remanded in jail custody.—A. P.

Freak Accidents

Man Bitten By His Own False Teeth!

Fortune indulged in some dizzy didoes in 1940.

That became apparent when Paul Jones of the National Safety Council made public his selection of the oddest accidents of the year.

Among the rarest were these:

Joseph Callahan of Chicago had always enjoyed cordial relations with his false teeth. But one day he dozed and slipped from his chair. His plates landed, tooth-side up on the floor. Mr. Callahan's head came down in the same spot. The result was a vicious bite in the forehead.

Bob Forde, strolling along in Marysville, Calif., wondered why two men approaching him were walking so far apart. He decided to go between them and . . . crash! He didn't know they were carrying a large sheet of window glass.

Eugene Ramsey, a carpenter of Bugaw, N.C., was fashioning a mouse trap—a better one, of course. And . . . Zing! . . . the snapper banged shut on his finger. He hurled the contraption under the kitchen stove. It struck a mouse and killed it.

A dignified old gentleman was standing on a safety island in Chicago, waiting for a street car. Suddenly a passing cab swerved to avoid striking an automobile. The back door flew open. It scooped up the prospective trolley patron and deposited him on the floor of the taxi.

As Ralph Lyman, of Clarinda, Iowa, hurried to answer the telephone, he slipped and fell, but crawled painfully to the 'phone and heard the voice on the other end say:

"This is Doctor Burnett. Can you come right over and look at my furnace? It's broken."

"You better come right over and look at my leg," replied Lyman. "It's broken, too"

ASSAULT ON JAIL WARDER

Convicts Pounce Upon Him And Attack Him With Chisel And Hammer

BANGALORE, May 9.

Mr. T. M. Madappa, Chief Warder of the Central Jail, Bangalore, was the victim of a brutal assault in the jail premises yesterday.

While he was going round the wards as usual, it is reported, two convicts suddenly attacked him and inflicted severe cuts on the face and forehead with a chisel and hammer which they were carrying for work.

Attracted by his cries, the jail officials and others rushed to his help. The chief warder was bleeding profusely. After rendering him first aid, he was removed in an ambulance to the Victoria Hospital where he is reported to be progressing now.

The alleged assailants have been placed under bar fetters and a case has been registered against them.—A. P.

FOOD FOR BRITAIN

Anglo-American Committee To Ensure Adequate Supplies

LONDON (By Cable).

The "Daily Mail's" Washington correspondent cabled on May 8:—

An Anglo-American Food Committee of seven has been set up to ensure that Britain gets adequate food of the maximum vitamin content from the United States.

The United States Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Wickard Surgeon and Sir Quinton Hill, of the British Ministry of Food, are its members.

A shipment of United States prunes is on its way to Britain, a Department of Agriculture official told me.—Reuter.

STAR FLASHES

by BRUNO

'HOLLYWOOD DOES THAT TO YOU' ITEM —
ERROL FLYNN, WHO CAME TO HOLLYWOOD IN A SECOND-HAND CAR, NOW DRIVES 2 SPECIAL BUILT JOBS - EACH WORTH $5,000 ' — (WHAT ' AT THE SAME TIME ?)
- PRESS AGENT BLURB -
A SPECIAL 'BABY SPOT,' NO LARGER THAN A MAN'S FIST, LIGHTS UP W.C. FIELDS' NOSE IN CLOSE-UPS..... BUT IT'S HARD TO TELL WHICH ILLUMINATES WHICH ')
CLAIRE JAMES, SIGNED BECAUSE OF HER SHAPELY PINS, FOUND HERSELF CUT FROM ALL BUT ONE SCENE IN 'BUCK BENNY RIDES AGAIN'..... AND IN THAT SHE WEARS A LONG BEACH ROBE
A-27

'JAIL FOR MAY DAY SPEECH

First Case Under Defence Rules In Quetta

QUETTA, May 10.

Captain Gueretts, Assistant Political Agent, Quetta, convicted and sentenced to-day Hotu Ram to one year's rigorous imprisonment under the Defence of India Rules in connection with a speech he made at a meeting on May Day.

The Magistrate while sentencing the accused remarked that the accused advocated revolution which at the present moment would manifestly hamper the Government's conduct of war.

This is the first case in Quetta under the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

BENGAL PRESS BAN LIFTED

CALCUTTA, May 10.

By an order issued under the Defence of India Rules His Excellency the Governor of Bengal has rescinded, with effect from the 7th May the Bengal Government order dated the 26th November 1940, passed on all printers, publishers and Editors of newspapers in Bengal requiring them to submit all matter relating to military subjects within the Province and Assam Military District, before being published in any newspaper, journal or periodical, for scrutiny to the headquarters of the province and Assam District, Fort William, Calcutta.—A. P.

BANGALORE FELICITATIONS TO DR. TAGORE

BANGALORE, May 10.

The Bangalore City Municipal Council at its meeting this evening passed a resolution unanimously tendering its cordial felicitation to Dr. Rabindranath Tagore on the occasion of his eighty-first birthday.—A. P.

Tea Campaign In Ceylon Schools

COLOMBO, May 7.

Free tea and sugar for a cup of tea in the afternoon to every pupil will be provided in about one thousand schools in Ceylon this year with a view to popularising the tea drinking habit in the rural districts. The scheme which was launched three years ago was in the experimental stage until last year when 58 schools benefited. The results have been found to be so satisfactory that it has now been decided to extend the scope of the scheme much further. Care has been taken to teach the pupils the correct method of brewing the tea.

Last year out of a total production of 265,099,213 lbs of tea produced in this country only 12,147,800 lbs. were consumed locally, while in 1932 the consumption was only 1,996,820 lbs. out of a total production of 254,820,585 lbs.—A. P.

* * * *

E had managed to get a job as collector for a gas company.

"Take this master key and go round and empty all the coin boxes; get all the pennies and shillings," said the manager.

He was gone for three weeks. Then he walked into the office and announced: "Can I have another key? I've lost t'other one."

"Certainly," replied the manager. "But where have you been all this time? The cashier has stopped late every Friday night expecting you to come for your wages."

"Ba goom!" exclaimed the man, beaming, "do I get wages as well?"

FLOOD HAVOC IN ASSAM

SILCHAR HOUSES SUBMERGED: ROADS INUNDATED

Prices Shoot Up: Big Damage In Commilla: Heavy Rains In Simla Sand-Storm

SIMLA, May 10.

After two days of cloudy weather Simla had very heavy rain this evening accompanied by hail and storm. It is still raining very heavily.—A. P.

DUST-STORM IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, May 10.

After a spell of intense heat lasting over a fortnight Delhi experienced a dust-storm followed by a slight drizzle this evening which has brought down the temperature appreciably.—A. P.

Floods In Assam: Houses Collapse In Commilla

CALCUTTA, May 10.

Incessant rains for the last few days have caused floods in some districts of Assam. Most places in the Sub-Division are flooded causing great distress to the people as well as cattle, according to a report from Habiganj. The normal flow of trade having been disturbed in the area, the prices of foodstuffs have gone high.

The water of the river Barak running by the town of Silchar has swelled by about twenty feet within the last three days, resulting in extensive waterlogging. A large number of houses in the town have been submerged and several roads inundated, causing dislocation of traffic. The Deputy Commissioner has issued a warning aganst any increase in prices of foodstuffs.

The town of Moulavi Bazar (Sylhet) is also reported to be similaly affected by floods.

Severe storm and continuous rain during the last week are also reported from Commilla where several houses have collapsed and big trees have been uprooted.—A. P.

TEA ESTATE SUPERINTENDENT'S TRAGIC DEATH

COLOMBO, May 10.

Mr. C. A. G. Pope, Superintendent of Stellen Tea Estate Pussellawa, died early this morning following alleged midnight ambush and vicious attack on him on his own estate by a gang armed with clubs and crowbars.

It is reported that Mr. Pope was returning late last night by car from a neighbouring estate when he found the road blocked by a felled tree.

On stopping he was attacked and left unconscious by the side of the batered car and was later removed to the bungalow where he died.

Mr. Pope was about 45 years of age and was connected with Ceylon planting industry for the last fifteen years.—A. P.

General Elections Postponed Again

NAINITAL, May 10.

The U. P. Government have decided to postpone for another year general elections to the Municipal and District Boards in U. P. which were due to be held at the end of this year. It will be recalled that elections which would ordinarily have been held in 1939 were postponed for a year by the Congress Government and again last year by the Governor.—A. P.

SITUATION IN DACCA

Peaceful Atmosphere Marred By Stabbing Incident

DACCA, May 10.

The peaceful atmosphere which has been prevailing in the city for the past few days, was marred again to-day, when there occurred a stabbing incident in Nawabpur area. The injured person has been removed to hospital and is reported to be in a precarious condition.—A. P.

8 PERSONS ARRESTED

DACCA, May 10.

Eight persons have been arrested in connection with the stabbing incident in the Nawabpur area this morning.—A. P.

Norwegian Engineer Sent To Workshouse

CALCUTTA, May 10.

John Larsen, a Norwegian engineer, was arrested and produced to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of deserting his vessel lying in the port. As requested by the Norwegian Consul, the Magistrate ordered the accused to be kept in Government Workshouse, pending his repatriation.

GREEK FIREMAN ARRESTED.

Savas G. Loatsias, a Greek fireman, who was arrested yesterday for disobeying the lawful command of the Captain of his vessel, was also produced to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The Magistrate remanded the accused in jail custody till May 15.—A. P.

Rajen Babu's Tour In Riot Areas

PATNA, May 10.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, returned yesterday after four days' tour of the places in Bihar, where rioting had taken place last week.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad is expected to return to Bihar Shareef, today.—A. P.

EAST INDIA FUND

CALCUTTA, May 10.

The East India fund are to-day sending a further sum of £88,000 to the Air Ministry in London which will pay in full for the first flight of the third squadron of Spitfire aircraft provided by the Fund.

Eight Spitfire fighters compose a flight and two flights make a squadron, and the East India Fund has already paid for 32 of these aircraft and to-day's payment will provide a further flight of eight Spitfires.—A. P.

Future Course Of Satyagraha In The Punjab

On Release From Jail Satyagrahis Should Court Imprisonment Until It Is Considered That They Could Stay Out

LAHORE, May 10.

Mian Iftikhar-ud-Din, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, who was recently released on the expiry of his reduced term of imprisonment, stated at a press conference to-day that he was not likely to court arrest for some time as he had been entrusted by Mahatma Gandhi with certain organisational work in the province. He, however, hoped to finish his work soon when he would offer 'Satyagraha' again.

Asked about the nature of the work entrusted to him, Mian Iftikhar-ud-Din said that it would definitely be directed towards any help the Congress could render in the cause of communal unity and prevention of communal riots.

COURSE OF SATYAGRAHA

Explaining the future course of Satyagraha in the Punjab, Mian Iftikhar-ud-Din said that every Satyagrahi on release from jail must offer Satyagraha again until it was considered necessary that he should stay out to assist him in Congress organisational work. There was no need to seek permission again and that the process should be automatic. The provinces at the same time, he pointed out, would continue enrolling new Satyagrahis until there was a change in the policy of the Congress of which he saw no sign at present.

GRIEVANCES OF POLITICALS

Relating the grievances of the political prisoners, Mian Iftikhar-ud-Din said that these included demand for treatment in one class, provision of better food and better sleeping accommodation, improved sanitation and further facilities for interviews.

Referring to the Deoli Camp, Mian Iftikhar-ud-Din said that more than fifty per cent. of the detenus there were Punjabis. Their number was 125 including five members of the Punjab Assembly. They had already submitted a list of their grievances to the authorities.

As regards the position of Congress members of local bodies in the Punjab, Mian Iftikhar-ud-Din said it had been decided that they should all resign without any exception.

As regards the breach of discipline committed by certain Congress members of the Punjab Assembly in attending the session, Mian Iftikhar-ud-Din indicated that the matter was receiving the attention of the Congress High Command.—A. P.

Satyagraha In Benares State

BENARES, May 10.

The Benares State Congress, it is understood, has appointed a Committee of four State Congressmen to conduct its 'satyagraha' campaign in the State which was started on May 6 in consequence of the "unsatisfactory reply" from the President of the State Council of Administration to whom the Congress had addressed a letter disapproving recent reforms in the State and presenting its minimum demands.

The President in his reply is reported to have said that the State Congress had ceased to function and as such the Council of Administration did not recognise the Congress as a representative body voicing the opinion of the various communities and interests in the State.

The Committee appointed by the State Congress has approved a list of about a hundred Congressmen from the State who have been enlisted to offer satyagraha in the State. Seven persons have so far offered satyagraha in the three districts of the State by shouting anti-war slogans and expressing no-confidence in the President of the Council of Administration, but none has hitherto been arrested.—A. P.

MADRAS CONVICTIONS

MADRAS, May 10.

Mr. N. C. Rajagopalachari, a member of the Prohibition Committee, Chittoor and three others were convicted to-day by the Third Presidency Magistrate for offering Satyagraha by shouting anti-war slogans in different parts of the city.

They were sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment each.—A. P.

Allahabad Khadi Bhandar Searched

ALLAHABAD, May 10.

The police searched the Allanabad Khadi Bhandar and removed account books.—A. P.

S. I. R. LINE CLEAR

MADRAS, May 10.

In connection with the dislocation of traffic on the Katpadi-Villipuram section of the South Indian Railway yesterday morning caused by an accident to a goods train near Tiruvannamalai, the District Traffic Superintendent wires to-day from Tiruvannamalai stating that the line has been restored for through traffic at 3 a.m. and that the first train passed through the accident spot at 6|31 this morning.—A. P.

NAGPUR HUNGER-STRIKER TAKE FOOD.

NAGPUR, May 10.

Enquiries show that "C" class political prisoners in the local jail resorted to hunger-strike yesterday pending the receipt of a reply from the Government to their representation. They are taking food from to-day.—United Press.

BRITAIN ON UPGRADE

Night-Bombing Becomes Very Costly To Hitler

LONDON, May 10.

Mr. Bevin, Minister of Labour, speaking at Leeds to-day spoke of the great progress now being made against enemy night bombing. "We are on the upgrade", he said. "We are winning and we are winning every hour."

Pointing out that ninety planes had been brought down in the first nine days of May, Mr. Bevin said that night fighting had become as expensive to Hitler as day fighting a year ag[illegible]uter.

C. P. News

Furthered Cause Of Congress Party

Bilaspur District Council Superseded

Headmaster Arrested On Alleged Charge Of Embezzlement

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, May 10.

The Provincial Government by an extraordinary Gazette has announced the supersession of the Bilaspur District Council.

The reasons given for the supersession are—that the District Council had been deliberately using its employees—particularly the educational staff—to further the cause of the Congress Party by enjoining upon them through circulars to increase the Congress membership and to make collections for a Congress Home at Bilaspur.

The staff had been directed to advertise the political meetings. In so far as these political activities were concerned, both the District Council and the School Board had been working in close co-operation with, and practically as agents of the Bilaspur District Congress Committee.

Balaghat Head Master Arrested

The arrest of Mr. Syed Hussain, Head Master of the Government High School, Balaghat, which took place yesterday has caused a sensation in the town.

Though rumours of various kinds are afloat in the city, the exact cause of his arrest is not yet known. It is, however, stated that the main charge against the Head Master is that of misappropriation of money.

Axed To Death

While sleeping in his house, Abdul Aziz Khan, a resident of village Kazeli in the Narsinghpur Sub-Division is reported to have been axed to death by some unknown persons. One Musalman has been arrested on suspicion and it is alleged blood stained clothes were seized from him. Further enquiries are progressing.

C. P. Malguzars To Go To Federal Court

It is reported that the C. P. Malguzars have decided to appeal against the enforcement of the Tenancy Act which has come in force from May 1. By this act, the Kisans have been given the right to dispose off their lands.

Matriculation Result

The Matriculation result of the Nagpur High School Board will be announced on May 14 at 7-30 a. m.

GAZETTE OF INDIA APPOINTMENTS

SIMLA, May 10.

The following appointments are Gazetted in the "Gazette of India":—

Legislative Department: Mr. Mohammed Shariff, B.A., LL.B., is appointed temporarily assistant solicitor attached to the department of supply. Mr. A. R. Cornelius, I. C. S., is appointed an atache.

Home Department: Mr. Khurshid Ahmed Khan, I. C. S., is appointed Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

Finance Department: Mr. B. G. Holdsworth, I. C. S., is appointed establishment officer to the Government of India. Mr. N. Dandekar, I. C. S., officiates as Commissioner of Income-tax (Central) Calcutta. Mr. J. B. Shearer, I. C. S., becomes Commissioner of Income-tax in the Provinces of Bombay, Sind, British Baluchistan and Ajmere-Merwara.

Commerce Department: Draft of certain further amendments to the Insurance rules is published and will be taken into consideration on or after July 1.

Department of Education: Health and Lands. Messrs. A. V. Pal, I. C. S. and V. T. Dehejia, I. C. S., Officiate as Deputy Secretary and Additional Deputy Secretary respectively.—A. P.

All-India Textile Panel To Function In Bombay

War Requirements Expected To Increase From 10 P. C. To 25 P. C. Of Production

Brigadier E. Wood, Director General of Supply, resumed discussions with individual mill-owners and manufacturers, to-day, to judge the capacity to meet Government "war" orders and other allied matters.

There is a consensus of feeling among Bombay millowners that transactions, on behalf of the Supply Department, should be carried on equitably and on strict business lines.

One concrete proposal which emanated as a result of the conference between the officers of the Supply Department of the Government of India and representatives of different millowners' associations of India, on Friday, was to set up an all-India Panel of prominent cotton textile Industrialists. Its office will be in Bombay and it is likely that it will come into existence in the beginning of June.

"The future of this panel", a prominent representative of a Millowners' Association told the "Sentinel" representative, "depends largely on the powers which the Government will confer upon it. The panel should not be treated merely as an advisory body, its proposals and suggestions depending on the sweet will of the Government."

PERSONNEL OF PANEL.

At the Conference, it was agreed that the panel should consist of eleven members, one each from the Millowners' Association of Bombay, Ahmedabad, South India, Bengal, Indore, the Federation of Baroda State Mills and Industries and the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, with one additional representative from each of the production centres of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Madras and Cawnpore.

Brigadier Wood and other officers explained to the millowners that upto now Government had been able to secure their requirements of cotton textiles without difficulty. But as future demands were likely to be very much bigger, it had become necessary to ascertain how best they could be met adequately, easily and at a reasonable price.

BASIS OF PURCHASE

The question of fixing a basis for the purchase of textiles by Government was raised in a general way, but it was not pursued in view of certain negotiations which are in progress at present.

In a talk with the pressmen, Brigadier Wood indicated that at present only 10 per cent of the production of the mills in India was devoted to war requirements. He expected that it would have to rise to 25 per cent in the near future.

The Conference was attended by over 60 millowners from different parts of India and lasted for about two hours.

Brigader Wood will be leaving for Delhi on Sunday.

COLLIERY CASUALTIES IN DHANBAD

DHANBAD, May 9.

No less than 55 persons are reported to have been injured and 3 others killed in different collieries in the Dhanbad sub-division during April 1941, in the course of mining operations.

Further details are now available of the colliery disaster in South Baliaree on May 5 resulting in the death of nine persons.

The accident, it is reported, occurred at 2 p. m. when there was a sudden roof collapse in the depillaring area

In all nine men were caught in, and only one of them a mistry could be taken out after the accident, but he too succumbed to his injuries, soon after.

The eight entombed included a sardar and their bodies could not be extricated in view of the dangerous nature of the subsidence.

Two other men are reported to have been injured.

An enquiry into the cause of the accident has since been held by Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, inspector of Mines.—A. P.

ESCAPED CONVICT ARRESTED

Two Others Still Untraced

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Ashakali Sadatali, a convict who was serving terms of imprisonment for dacoity in Yeravda Central Prison and who had escaped from there with two other convicts by cutting the bars of their cell, some nine months ago, was arrested by the Nagpada Police last night at Second Peerkhan Street. He was produced before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate of Mazagaon Police Court, and was ordered to be remanded in custody till May 27. The other two convicts are still missing.

Civil Servants To Be Trained As Volunteers

RANCHI, May 9.

A scheme of voluntary training for members of imperial and provincial civil service is understood to have been prepared by the Government of Bihar.

The training will be such as to enable volunteers under the scheme to carry out internal security duties satisfactorily in times of grave emergency. Members will be instructed in arms drill and small exercises.—A. P.

DEPUTATION TO MYSORE MAHARAJA

Battle Over Site For Automobile Industry

BANGALORE, May 8.

The Bangalore correspondent of the 'Hindu' wires:—

It is understood that an important deputation consisting of prominent citizens of the State drawn from all the nine districts, including representatives of the commercial community, under the leadership of Mr. Hayavadana Rao, President, Mysore Chamber of Commerce is leaving for Mysore to meet the Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja and stress the need for locating the proposed automobile industry in the State itself.

On Monday last select citizens met here and sent a telegram to His Highness the Maharaja seeking an interview to personally lay before him the view of theirs and of the public generally in regard to the importance of locating the automobile industry in this State and of securing to the people of the State the full benefits which this modern industry is likely to confer on them. The signatories regard this opportunity as unique and are anxious it should not be lost. The telegram was signed by Messrs. Hayavadana Rao, B. K. Garudachar, D. V. Gundappa, Ramachandra Rao Scindia, Mannaji Rao, Subbarama Chetty, Narasinga Rao Naik and Mohammed Abbas Khan. The following are expected to join the deputation: Srimathi Sakkamma Deva Rao, Messrs. Shivaram, Abdur Rahman, Narasimhayya, Nagappa Setty, Bhoopalam Chandrasekarayya, Captain Thangavelu and Dewan Bahadur K. Ramaswami.

The Government of Bombay has decided to discontinue, for a year, the practice of sending round a Subordinate Medical Service officer posted at the Haffkine Institute, Bombay, to collect clinical material in Bombay ies in the Dhanbad sub-division cases of enteric fever.

Private medical practitioners, however, can still avail themselves of the Institute for free examination of clinical material in suspected cases of enteric fever, if it is sent by them to the Institute.

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For comfortable walking on rough roads see our special heavy duty shoes
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Pakistan Will Be An Act Of 'Black Treachery'

DEADLOCK AND AFTER: SAPRU'S WARNING TO BRITAIN

ALLAHABAD, May 10.

"For the British generally to agree to the demand for the dissection of India will be, I maintain, an act of black treachery to India", observes Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in the course of an article in the "Twentieth Century" under the caption "Mr. Amery and the Bombay Conference."

Following are extracts from the article:—

"I am glad that Mr. Amery referred to the history of the 18th century in India for, that is a period full of warnings to us.

The analogy of the 18th century holds good, and should be a warning to the Hindus and the Muslims alike.

Once the strength of the centre at Delhi was gone, the disruption and disintegration of the rest of the country was a matter of a few years only. To the Hindus it should also be a warning that they were not able, in spite of the advantage of numbers they had at that time, to set their house in order.

If "the tidal wave of totalitarianism" either of the Berlin or the Moscow variety, "comes like Ganges flood, lapping up to the very frontier of India", our position will be one of defencelessness, and after a few years of chaos and confusion, we shall have to start afresh. This can be by no means a pleasing prospect to any reflective mind."

It is clear that the danger of the situation were present in Mr. Amery's mind when he referred to the eighteenth century in India. It is however not so clear that Mr. Amery has any definite ideas as to what he should do to anticipate and meet those dangers. We have been kept in a state of utter ignorance as to the military preparations for the Defence of India.

POOR STATESMANSHIP

I am no apologist for the Congress Governments.

Indeed, I may say that in certain Congress circles, particularly in these provinces, my name is anathema. But as an Indian, I know that the position is not so satisfactory as Mr. Amery has made it out to be.

Even those who, like myself differ from the Congress in its allegiance to the doctrine of Satyagraha and non-violence or the wisdom of starting the Satyagraha movement at this juncture when the British are fighting for their very existence cannot feel happy at all, that men who were members of the various provincial Governments until the other day and on whom Governors were showering their praise while some of us were critical of their administration should find themselves behind the prison bars.

I thoroughly appreciate the Law and Order aspect of the problem and while I maintain that law cannot be respector of persons, also maintain that it is very poor statesmanship which allows things to reach a stage when it becomes necessary for the Government to shut up its own Ministers.

Exhaust Other Means

Not that I would hesitate to take the step if it should become absolutely necessary, but that should exhaust all other means of redressing the situation before I allow it to reach that stage when it is apparent that two big organised parties have been carrying on domestic war under the inspiration of different ideas, and when each one of them claims for its princples and resolutions the binding force of a creed, it is extremely dangerous to make agreement between them pre-requisite of any change in the constitution.

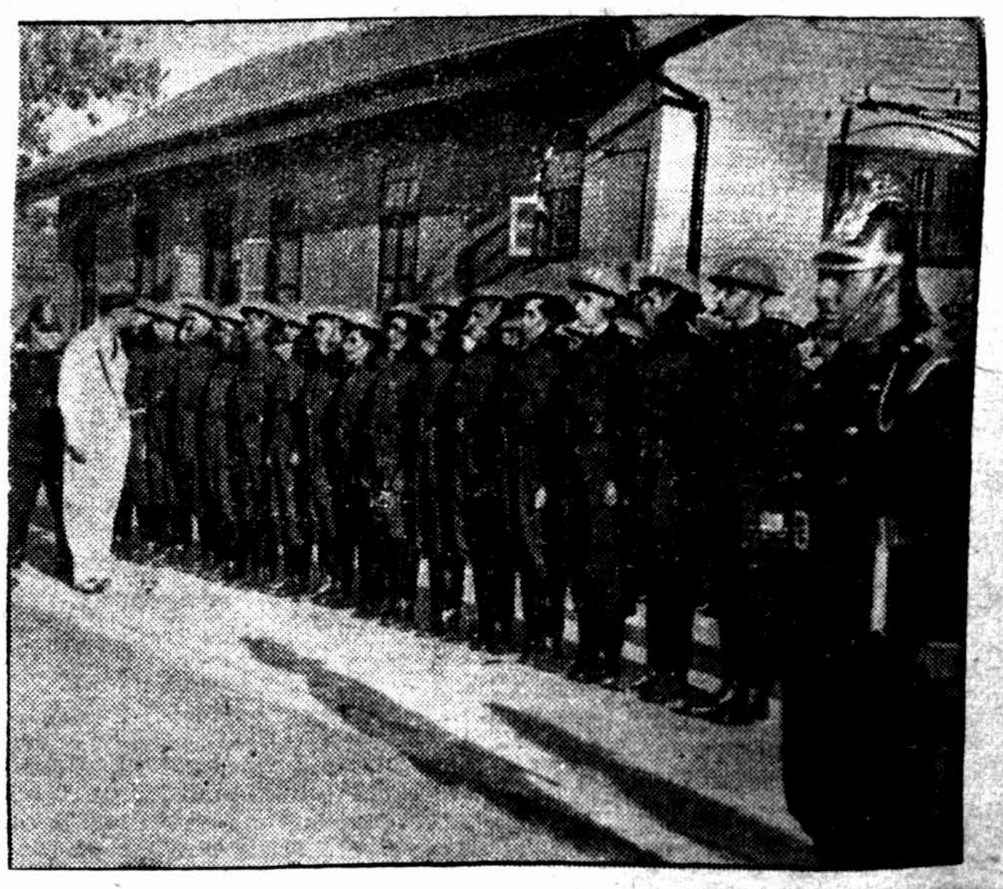
What is to happen if they do not come to any agreement? Is the old constitution, which has lost all vitality and which satisfies no one to continue? Will the British Parliament then abdicate its right or claim to frame any constitution for us?

"Let us, therefore, not rejoice prematurely in what Mr. Amery calls a revolutionary announcement. It requires to be much more closely examined in all its aspects. Judging of the future in the list of presented obstinacies and perversities, one almost feels that we have been placed at the mercy of some leaders who believe, that they have a certain mission in life, and that they can afford to dictate to everyone."

AGRATALA, May 9.

A royal edict, commemorating the eightieth birthday of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore by naming him "Bharatbhaskar Rabindranath Tagore," was read out at a special durbar, called the Rabindra Jayanti Durbar, held here yesterday mornink.—A. P

Demonstration by Bombay Municipal Auxiliary Fire Service on Friday evening at Fire Brigade Headquarters, Byculla.



Another picture of Bombay Municipal Auxiliary Fire Service inspection by the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. M. M. Sakhre, B.Sc., a student of Law College, Belgaum, who has been selected by the Indian Civil Air Department for the Air Force. He holds the King's Commission and is now a Pilot Officer.

MYSORE GOVT. DECISION

Not To Proceed With Automobile Scheme For Present

BANGALORE, May 10.

The Government of Mysore have, it is understood, finally decided not to proceed with the automobile scheme for the present.—A. P.

Reorganisation Of Police In French India

PONDICHERRY, May 9.

Reorganisation of the police services in French India is announced in a press note issued by the Military Department of French India.

The press note says: according to an Order in Council taken by the Governor of French India, a corps called the "French India Public Forces" was created as from May 1.

This new military corps consists of two section, one of a troop of sepoys and the other a native Auxiliary Gendarmerie which is the former Police Department. Recruitment to the corps will be made without religious or caste distinctions.

The Native Auxiliary Gendarmerie section will, hereafter have the same military character as that of the troop of sepoys section and the regulations of the National Gendarmerie will be made applicable to both the sections in principle and the two sections will be grouped under one and the same administration under one commandment.—A. P.

NORMAL CONDITIONS IN BIHAR SHARIF

RANCHI, May 9

The situation in Bihar Sharif and neighbouring villages is now quiet and normal conditions prevail; according to latest reports.

Shops are being opened and business is being transacted Police however are patrolling the area.—A. P.

Editors' Committee Meeting

SIMLA, May 10.

It is expected that the Standing Committee of the All-India newspaper Editors' Conference will meet in Simla on May 25.—A. P.

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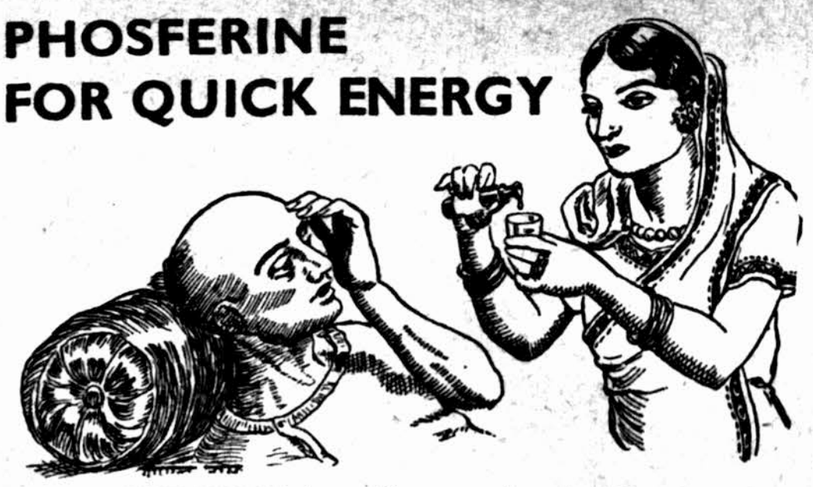

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Rutbah Aerodrome Surrenders

ACTION AGAINST IRAQI REBELS SUCCEEDS

Shaukat's Mission To See Papen Alienates Turkish Sympathy

CAIRO, May 11.

The Rutbah aerodrome capitulated early on Friday and was re-occupied by the British Air Force, it is officially announced here Rutbah is an important station on the air-route to India and is also on the oil pipeline to Haifa.

Fuller details of the successful operations against Iraqi rebels in the Habbaniyah area in the past two days are given in a communique by the R. A. F. Middle East headquarters.

It is now known, says the 'communique', that in addition to inflicting heavy casualties, the British forces which included R. A. F. armoured cars, troops and Iraqi levies, captured a large quantity of material including six serviceable Howitzers and a number of other guns and armoured cars.

The Rebel air strength has been made negligible. Twenty-five enemy aircraft have been destroyed or put out of action. One of these was shot down by an R. A. F. fighter when attempting to bomb the cantonment at Habbaniyah.

Yesterday Iraqi aerodromes were again bombed. At Sharaban four aircraft were destroyed by fire and others damaged, and at Hanaidi one savoia, three bredas and one other aircraft machine-gunned.

A later raid on the same aerodrome caused a huge blaze which undoubtedly was an oil dump.

After 24 hours' silence the Iraqi High Command this morning issued a 'communique' stating that there was no change on the Western (Habbaniyah) front.

It adds that British planes bombed the aerodrome at Mosul and other British machines flew over Baghdad and Kazanie.

German 'Tourists' Not Flooding Iran

ANKARA, May 10.

A strong denial that German "tourists" have been entering Iran in abnormal numbers was issued by the Iranian Embassy here last night.

The statement reads "Certain foreign news agencies have announced that numerous Germans have gone to Iran as tourists. On the basis of information obtained from official authorities in Iran, the Embassy declares that such news is false" —Reuter.

No Progress In Nazi-Iraqi Relations

BASLE, May 10.

Wilhelmstrasse states that the question of establishment of diplomatic relations between Germany and Iraq have made no progress according to the Berlin correspondent of "Basler Nachrichten". He adds that the German press is manifesting great interest in "Turkish problem." —Reuter.

British Subjects Safe

LONDON, May 10.

All British subjects resident in Mosul and the Iraq oilfield area of Quayara are safe and well. News has been received in London that they have been sheltering at the British Consulate at Mosul where they are being protected by the local authorities. All British women resident in these areas have been successfully evacuated.

TURKISH CABINET HOLDS SURPRISE MEETING

Iraqi Defence Minister Confers With Dr. Seydam

ANKARA, May 10.

A surprise meeting of the Turkish cabinet was held at the resident of the Turkish Prime Minister, Dr. Seydam, on Friday afternoon when the situation in Iraq is believed to have been one of the chief topics of discussion.

Immediately afterwards Rashid Ali's Defence Minister, M. Shawkat, who arrived in Ankara yesterday had a long interview with Dr. Seydam.

M. Sarajoglu, the Turkish Foreign Minister is believed to have been present.

Axis Shipping Losses

LONDON, May 10.

The enemy lost 6,00,000 tons of shipping during last six weeks. This figure is revealed by the Admiralty to-day in commenting on the British and Allied mercantile losses for April. It is pointed out that the figure 4,88,124 tons of British and Allied losses for the month include losses in the recent extensive operations in the Mediterranean amounting to no fewer than 1,87,254 tons, a large proportion of which was Greek tonnage destroyed in Greek ports.

The Germans have claimed to have sunk during April 11,44,995 tons and Italians 74,000, making a total of 12,18,995 tons or more than two and half times the actual losses. The total tonnage lost by the enemy to date is estimated at 29,12,000 tons comprising Germany 17,56,000 and Italy 10,90,000 and tonnage useful to the enemy 66,000.—Reuter.

SHAUKAT'S MISSION TO VON PAPEN?

ANKARA, May 10.

The impression prevails mere that the visit of the Iraqi War Minister Naji Shaukat has been a failure.

Rumours that he came here as much to see von Papen as to see the Turks have helped to alienate Turkish sympathy for Iraq.

The continued absence of von Papen is arousing comment and the date of his return is still uncertain though according to a German spokesman he may return on Sunday.

The British Ambassador saw the Foreign Minister M. Sarajoglu on Friday when doubtless M. Sarajoglu informed the former of the substance of his conversations with Shaukat.—Reuter.

DUTCH PEOPLE ARE BIDING THEIR TIME

Consul-General In India Says Hitler Has No Mission Of Culture Or Order To Fulfil In Holland

NEW DELHI, May 10.

Mr. A. Merens, Consul-General of the Netherlands in India in the course of a broadcast talk from the Simla studio of the All India Radio this evening referred to the German invasion of the Netherlands and observed that a country like Germany had no mission of culture, or of order, to fulfil in the Netherlands.

"This fact, in itself", he said, "is enough reason for the Dutch to believe that the present state of affairs cannot last for long. My countrymen have a keen historical sense. They know that it has never brought a foreign country luck to invade the Netherlands and that the violation of my country's right to its separate existence, and the sacrilegious treatment of its holiest possessions, will turn against the aggressor.

DUTCH PEOPLE'S CONFIDENCE

"But this is not the only reason which gives the people of the Netherlands confidence in the future. They know that their Queen and Government are free and safe in England, where they continue to rule over a vast Netherlands Empire, which is carrying on the war against Germany, side by side with our Allies. There has not been a moment of hesitation in our Asiatic and American Dominions—with their large economic resources and a population nine times that of the mother country—and I am certain that the people in Holland have become aware of that. They also know that our navy ofwhich we are so proud, is almost intact and patrolling the seas in collaboration with the British navy, and that our large mercantile fleet is entirely at the disposal of the common cause, and continuing to fulfil its important task, regardless of danger

MOST HEARTENING THING

"And last but not least they realise that the entire British Empire, with its almost unlimited reserve of manpower and materials, is determined to defeat Germany in a tremendous effort, and with the powerful backing of the United States of America is going from strength to strength to match the German forces. The Dutch must have heard of the exploits of the British navy and of the first brilliant victories over the Axis powers on land, in which Indian soldiers have done so magnincently. Perhaps the most heartening thing of all to them is the marvellous way in which the civil population in England is bearing the onslaughts from the air. I can assure you that the people of Holland are secretly following the events outside their country and are praying for the success of the British arms in every field, that they are confident of an Allied victory and that they are counting the days which have to spend under alien oppression"

"Difficult days are still ahead of us all, but we shall together surmount every obstacle. Then one day, the sun will rise on a world which is once more at peace. To us that will mean that Queen Wilhelmina, more beloved than ever, will return with her Government in the midst of her people, as King William I returned to a liberated Holland in 1813. At the same time the stocks of food and clothes and other necessities, which the Netherlands Government have been accumulating in England and which are now ready for despatch, will pour into the stricken country to relieve the first serious needs."

On the question of reconstruction of Europe, Mr. Merens said that it will have to be taken in hand and they will have to establish in that unhappy part of the world a new and "really satisfactory order that will stand the the test of centuries. That work will be, not the dictate of a single man obsessed with the idea of the superiority of one nation, who wants to have everything his own way, but the result of the free collaboration of many, in a spirit of equality. To believe in such a New Europe means to be prepared for clear and far-reaching solutions, for the wholehearted collaboration of all countries concerned, and for the sacrifice of individual ambitions in a true, humble and charitable spirit, worthy of those who are now giving their lives for others to live.

"When that time comes the world may count on the Netherlands to give of its very best help."—A. P.

FORD MOTORS NOT A "PROTECTED AREA"

Workers' Union's Move To Get Dispute Referred To Conciliation Board: Case To Come Up Before National Services Tribunal

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Ford Motor Workers' Union, it is understood, was held on Thursday evening when the situation created by the refusal of the management to meet the workers' representatives was considered. After the meeting Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas, President of the Union addressed all the workers who have been kept out of work. He told them of the steps the union was taking to bring about an amicable and speedy settlement

It is understood that Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas has addressed a lengthy letter to the Managing Director of the Ford Motor Car Company in which he has invited the Company to refer the dispute to a Committee mutually agreed upon, or one that may be appointed by the Labour Commissioner or the Government of Bombay. He has also addressed a representation to Mr. H. C. Bristow, Adviser to the Governor of Bombay (Labour) it is further understood, setting forth the case of the workers. Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas is understood to have requested Mr. Bristow to set up a Board of Conciliation or a Court of Inquiry in accordance with the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act. Regarding the report that the Ford Company has been declared "a protected area" Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas told a reporter of this paper that on inquiries from the Government he learnt that the report was without any foundation. Government has not declared the Company a "protected area." He also said that pursuant to his interview with the Chairman of the National Services Tribunal on Friday he was presenting a memorandum setting forth the case of the workers to the Tribunal. The hearing is expected to come off on Friday next

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1941

New York: May 10.

Previous closing	12.35
To-day's opening	12.47
Difference	+12
To-day's closing	12.42
Difference	+.07

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach April/May	Rs. 257/0
Broach July/August	Rs. 230/0
Broach April/May 1942	Rs. 215/4

NEW YORK COTTON

New York: May 10.

New York cotton displayed considerable activity to-day following constructive Washington developments which induced general support. Trading in Jury began at 12.47, i.e. 12 points higher than the last closing. Prices advanced on trade and local buying, which easily absorbed scattered hedging and liquidation. Subsequently prices declined on increased pressure with July closing at 12.42.

The following are to-day's opening ranges in New York cotton:—

May (12.15/15) 12.49/49
July (12.14/14) 12.47/47
October (12.31/31) 12.65/64).

LONDON COMMODITIES

LONDON: May 10.

Castorseeds unquoted
Linseed Bombay Calcutta May June (£18 9/16 quoted) Closed.
Linseed La Plata June (£11 3/4) Closed.
Groundnut Coromandal May June (£17 1/4) quoted) £17 1/4

JUTES

Dundee May (£47) Closed
Lightning May (£43) Closed.

RUBBER

Spot (14 1/4d) Closed.
Forward July/Septr. (14 1/4d paid) Closed paid.

LONDON METALS

Tin (£270 1/2 buyers; £270 1/2 buyers; £271 sellers) Closed.
Electrolytic Copper (£52) £62
Lead (£25) Closed.
Glasgow Irone No. 3 (131 sh.) 131 sh.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York: May 10.

Previous closing	4.03 1/4
To-day's opening	4.03 1/4

T. T LONDON ON NEW YORK

London: May 10.

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES

London: May 10.

London Exchange opened with the sterling/dollar at 4.02.50 to 4.03.50, which is officially fixed rate.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON GOLD

London: May 10.

London Gold (£8/8/0) Closed.

LONDON SILVER

London: May 10.

Spot (23 1/2d) Closed
Forward (23 1/2d) Closed

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 31/32) 1-5 31/32
Paris on Bombay not quoted.
New York on Milan not quoted.
New York on Bombay (30.30) 30.30
London on Shanghai (0-3 1/16 to 0-3 3/8) 0-3 1/8 to 0-3 7/16
London on Kobe (1-2 to 1-2 1/2) 1-2 to 1-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent.
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent.

BULLION AND SEEDS

Bombay: May 10.

There was no trading during the night session.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

New York: May 10.

New York Stock Exchange opening quotations:—

General Motors unquoted.
Anaconda Copper Mining dol 25
United Steels Common 53 1/8
United States Preference unquoted.

Active Trade And Speculative Buying In N. Y. Cotton Futures

RENEWED STRENGTH OF DRY GOODS MARKET

New High Levels For The Season

Bombay, May 10

The New York cotton market advanced to new high level for the season on active trade covering and mill and speculative buying absorbing heavy spot house hedging partly against Brazilian and scattered profit-taking.

Cotton buying was stimulated by the C. C. C. request for additional thousand million dollars to meet increased parity loan costs and renewed strength of other markets.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton market opened steady at a rise of of 4 points at 12.14 for July delivery and after early hesitancy prices advanced to new high levels with July 12.38, 28 points up. Opening price was the lowest of the day. At the close there was spot house hedge selling and prices declined by few points. July closed 25 points up at 12.35 cents per lb. Spot cotton price was 26 points up at 12.59 cents per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton market was very strong and there was active demand by trade and mills. The market closed finally at a rise of 21 points at 12.43 for July. Spot cotton price was 21 points up at 12.18 cents per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends.

New York: Market advanced on active trade and speculative buying.

New York July highest (3 p.m.)	12.38+28
New York July lowest (10 a.m.)	12.14+04

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 9

May	12.35+26
July	12.35+25
October	12.50+23
December	12.51+18
January	12.50+18
March	12.53+19
Middling Spot	12.59+26

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, May 9

May	12.39+20
July	12.43+21
October	12 56+23
December	12.60+23
January	12.56+23
March	12.61+22
Middling Spot	12.18+21

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 9
11 a.m. call.

May	12.24
July	12.25
October	12.40

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, May 9

	Bales
Day's receipts at all U S Ports	15,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's exports to the Continent	nil
Day's exports to China and Japan	2,000

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, May 10

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY OF INDIAN COTTON

In full-pressed bales

	day	Since 1st Sept. year	year
		year	year
Khandesh	.....	97,680	54,318
Central India	.....	135,315	106,991
Barsi and Nagar	284	108,822	111,535
Hyderabad/Gaorani	.....	41,513	46,737
Berar	821	357,146	310,263
Central Provinces	140	75,199	74,844
Total Oomras	1,245	815,675	704,688
Dholeras	676	82,673	78,676
N W Provinces	.....	1,306	25,490
Rajputana	.....	5,496	31,844
Sind-Punjab	439	504,122	335,512
Broach	4,761	214,373	394,676
Coompta & Dharwar	31	78,473	30,690
Westerns-Northerns	.....	69,705	26,079
Cocoanada	.....	239	86
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	.....	2,615	1,355
Total	7,152	1,774,678	1,629,096
Arrived by road to 1st May 1941	.....	283,133	246,387

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, May 10

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G Bengal U P		131	129	127	125
M G Punjab		131	128	127	125
M G Rajputana		136	134	132	130
M G Oomra No. 3	171	168	165	162	
M G C P No. 1	203	200	197	194	
M G C P No. 2	181	178	175	172	
M G Broach No. 2		263	260	257	254
M G Punjab-Ameri		303	300	297	294
M G Surat		374	371	368	365
M G Rajpipla		369	366	363	360
M G Navsari		384	381	378	375

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1940-41	1939-40
Receipts to date 9-5-41	3571000	7362000
Receipts yesterday 9-5-41	15000	14000
Export to date 9-5-41	900000	5958000
Stock at Ports 2-5-41	3356000	2657000
Stock at Interior Towns 2-5-41	2799000	2406000
Stock at Liverpool 2-5-41	.....	.....
Visible Supply 2-5-41	.....	.....
Quantity in sight 2-5-41	10497000	12821000
Quantity out of sight 2-5-41	.....	.....

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay, May 10

Linseed May	Rs. 4 15 6
Linseed September	5 2 0
Wheat May	3 14 3
Wheat September	4 1 0

PEPPER & GINGER.

Bombay, May 10

The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association, Ltd.:—

Pepper ready Alleppey per candy	Rs. 84 8 0
Pepper Jeth Sud 15 per candy	84 8 0
Pepper Bhadarva Sud 15 per candy	87 8 0
Ginger bleached ready per cwt	17 0 0
Ginger Vaishakh Sud 15 per cwt	15 0 0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 10

Bengal Fine	125-26
Berar	163-66
C. P. 1	195-97
C. P. 2	170-73
Khandesh	135-42
Muglai	150-53
Broach	250-55
Punjab S. G. 289 F	360-70
Punjab R. G. 289 F	335-40
Punjab R. G. 4 F	275-82

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, May 10

Castorseeds May—		
Opening	Rs.	30 0 0
Highest		30 0 0
Lowest		29 14 0
Closing		29 14 0
Cottonseeds May—		
Opening		20 4 0
Highest		20 4 6
Lowest		19 14 0
Closing		20 1 0
Groundnuts May—		
Opening		27 15 0
Highest		28 0 0
Lowest		27 9 0
Closing		27 10 0
Groundnuts August—		
Opening		29 9 0
Highest		29 10 6
Lowest		29 6 0
Closing		29 7 6
Castorseeds September—		
Opening		31 14 0
Highest		31 14 0
Lowest		31 12 0
Closing		31 14 0
Cottonseeds September—		
Opening		20 14 0
Highest		20 14 0
Lowest		20 11 0
Closing		20 13 0

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES.

Bombay, May 10

Yarn No. 6 1/2s June 136 August 137 October 138
Yarn No. 10 1/2s June 148 August 149 October 150
Yarn No. 20 1/2s June 220 August 222 October 223 1/2
Yarn No. 40s June 323 August 325 October 327

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, May 9

	Season to-date	This Week	Season to-date	Week 1939-40
	CORRESPONDING			1940
Total in sight (excluding linters)	10,668	171	12,883	62
Forwarded to American mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	8,229	213	7,003	100
Exports from U. S. Ports	910	21	5,966	51
Of which to Japan	96	1	853	4
Of which to China	83	1	402	4
Of which to Great Britain	356	10	1,877	17
Of which to Russia	139	—	—	—
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	3,345	—	2,631
Stock at U. S. interior towns	—	2,748	—	2,355
World's visible supply	—	—	—	—
Of which American Cotton	—	—	—	—
Forwarded to World's mills (excluding linters)	—	—	—	8,838
Receipts at U. S. Ports	3,571	72	7,312	—

N.B. All in bales 000's omitted.

Certificated stocks ..... 28,000 bales.

TEJI MANDI PREMIUMS.

Bombay, May 10

Wheat September	0 7 0
Linseed September	0 10 0
Groundnuts August	2 14 0
Castorseeds September	3 12 0
Cottonseeds September	1 12 0
Silver 2nd settlement	0 12 0
Gold 2nd settlement	0 8 6

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6-00	22-00
Peshawar Express	6-15	22-45
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	8-55	18-10
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9-30	20-15
Madras Express	10-15	14-30
Poona Mail	10-30	17-30
Punjab Mail	11-30	17-40
Nagpur Express	15-00	21-00
Poona Express	19-30	08-05
Allahabad Express	20-25	07-00
Poona Fast Passenger	21-45	12-10

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

(Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.)

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	13-05
Delhi Express	6-00	22-15
Gujarat Mail	7-25	22-00
Kathiawar Mail	6-50	21-30
Frontier Mail	8-15 (Mon)	21-15 (Sat)
The Flying Ranee, Bulsar	*9-15	15-35
The Flying Ranee, Surat	*9-48	15-10
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Monday)	10-58	00-00
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Saturday)	00-00	18-05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-15	22-30
Kathiawar Express	19-05	8-45
Baroda Passenger	20-48	9-00

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, these trains will run on Tuesday.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 9

T T London on:

New York	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
Madrid	40.50
Montreal	4.43/4.47
Berne	17.30/17.40
Stockholm	16.85/16.95

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 10-5-1941.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.035 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 84.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.7 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 92.0 degrees 1.4 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 80.4 degrees 2.1 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 73 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WNW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 2 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 150 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 4

Earthquake report: An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 3,300 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Coloba Observatory at 11h. 11m. I.S.T. on the 9th May, 1941.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 10-5-41

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 87.1 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.99 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.77 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Do You Know Italian?

GOVERNMENT DEMAND FOR TRANSLATOR

Government of India, it is understood, need the services of a large number of persons capable of translating Italian.

Already the Home Department has started a scheme for the registration of persons with language qualifications with a view to utilising their services in the national effort. The scheme is voluntary and covers eleven European and twelve non-European languages.

The European languages include Italian, Rumanian, Albanian, Maltese, Estonian, Lithuanian (Cyrillic Script), Basque, Welsh, Erse, Bulgarian and Yiddish, while non-European languages include Syriac, Assam Hill Dialects, Thai, Javanese, Malay, Maldivian, Karen, Persian in the Hebrew Script, Japanese, Annamese, Moplan and Burmese.

Bombay War Gifts Fund

Amount previously acknowledged: Rs. 56,90,330/14/4.

For the Lord Mayor's Relief Fund: Rs. 100 Mr. and Mrs. A.W.C. Brown.

For the R.A.F.: Rs. 2,042 Irish Men and women in Bombay. Rs. 1,530 the officers of the Bombay City Police. Rs. 617 the Hon. Secretary, Bombay City Police Club. Rs. 451-12/9 the officials and members of the Bombay Presidency Kennel Club. Rs. 272/8 E. D. Sassoon office and Mills staff. Rs. 160 Proceeds of the sale of used Postage stamps donated by Bombay Commercial and Government offices to the Scrap Collection Committee (Postage Stamps) (2nd instalment). Rs. 27/8 Dewan Bahadur K. Ramaswamy. Rs. 57/8 the Directors and staff of Messrs. Gannon Dunkerley and Co. Ltd., at the head office (monthly).

For Armoured Carriers for the Indian Army: Rs. 451/12/9 the officials and members of the Bombay Presidency Kennel Club. Rs. 87/8 Dewan Bahadur K. Ramaswamy. Rs. 57/8 the Directors and staff of Messrs. Gannon Dunkerley and Co., Ltd., at the head office (monthly).

For the Indian Red Cross: Rs. 39/2 "A Parsi Zoroastrian." Rs. 30/3 the employees of the Manchester Mills and lesser amounts upto Rs. 8.

Grand Total on 10th inst.: Rs. 56,96,632-14-4

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, May 9

Broach A/M highest 252 1/2 lowest 250 1/2 closing 251 3/4

Broach J/A highest 226 1/2 lowest 223 closing 224 3/4

Broach A/M 1942 highest 211 lowest 208 closing 209 1/4

Oomra May highest 161 1/2 lowest 159 1/2 closing 160 1/2

Oomra July highest 163 lowest 161 closing 162

Oomra D/J highest 168 1/2 lowest 166 closing 166 1/2

Bengal May highest 122 1/2 lowest 121 1/2 closing 122 1/2

Bengal July highest 125 lowest 124 closing 125

Bengal D/J highest 132 1/2 lowest 131 closing 132 1/2

COLOMBO MARKET

COLOMBO: May 10.

Price of rubber in the local market to-day was 60 1/2 sheet and crepe. Yesterday's closing was same. Copra market was closed today. Cocoanut oil F.O.B. 190.00 buyers.—A.P.

ON THE AIR

SUNDAY, MAY 11.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. B. R. Deodhar. 5-20 Do geet. 5-40 Radhabai. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Special announcements. 6-15 E. Roberts 6-30 Ghulam Farid. 6 45 Bhajan Lal. 6-50 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 7 M. S. Sharma. 7-15 Pahari geet. 7-25 Ishrat Begam. 7-40 Ghulam Farid. 7-50 Next week's programmes 8 Dadra aur ghazal. 8-15 For villagers only. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Radhabai. 10 M. S. Sharma. 10-15 B. R. Deodhar. 10-35 Ishrat Begam. 10-45 News in English.

Bombay I & II Programmes

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Screen snapshots 8-5 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Variety. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Ebrahim: Clarionet solo. 9-15 S Mane. 9-45 Allah Rakha. 11 D. Amel's composition. 11-10 Datta Davjekar. 11-25 Tarana 11 30 News play. 11-45 Mumtaz Begam. 12 noon. Ustad Faiyaz Khan. 12-57 p.m. News in Hindustani. 1 Lord Buddha. 1-20 Songs from "Prabhat". 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Master Govind. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5 30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Datta Davjekar. 5 50 Gujarati geet. 6 News in English 6 5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Mumtaz Begam. 6-25 S. Parsekar. 6-45 Saraswati Mane. 7-15 Gujarati duets. 7-25 Local news and announcements. 7-30 Bhavgeets with orchestra. 7-45 Master Dhirendra. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the day. 8-30 The week in sport. 8-45 News play. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 Agnes Barrett. 10-15 London Philharmonic orchestra.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Sentimental songs. 8-15 Three ghazals. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Sitar recital. 8-50 S. Rafique 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,5550 kc/s)

11 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Sindhi Kafi. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Kharadkar. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Bageshri on Jaltarang. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Mumtaz Begam. 8-10 Wamanrao. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Saraswati Mane. 9-20 Puhuchi. 9-50 Ustad Faiyaz Khan.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

370 4 metres (810 kc/s)

5 p.m. Manjari Sen. 5-7 Preeti Upahar. 5-37 Manjari Sen. 5-45 News in Bengali. 5-50 Next week's programme. 6 News in English. 6-6 Church service. 7-20 Gouri Kedar Bhattacharya. 7-30 Sheila Sarkar. 7-40 Subol Das Gupta. 8 Chittaranjan Roy. 8-15 Sheila Sarkar. 8-20 Gouri Kedar Bhattacharya. 8-25 Chittaranjan Roy. 8-40 Announcements in Bengali. 8-45 News in Bengali. 9 Inside Japan, 1. 9-15 Announcements in English. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 The Calcutta Chamber Music Club.

Madras I—Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4 p.m. T. Padmanabha Raju. 4-30 Programmes for working girls. 5 Tenmatam Varadacharyalu. 5-45 Jantra Sammelanam. 6 News in English 6-5 Palnati Pourushamu. 6-30 K. S. Hariharan. 7 Lokavarta. 7-10 H. M. V. Bangalore studio orchestra. 7-50 As in Trichinopoly. 9 News round up. 9-45 Topical talk. 10 Excerpts from "The Desert Song". 10-10 Grand concert orchestra. 10-15 Oscar Robin and his Romany Band.

B. B. C. Programme

3-50 a.m. to 10-5, 25.53 m. and 31.32 m.; 4-25 p.m. to 8-30, 16.84 m. 4-25 to 10, 19.82 m.; 8-30 to 10, 25.53 m.

16-25 London calling. 16-30 News. 16-45 Questions of hour. 17-00 Anniversaries recalled: Critopher Stone and S. P. B. Mais. 17-30 Weekly programme. 17-45 Royal Marines Band. 18-30 News and News Commentary: By E. Montague. 18-45 Vera Lynn (Variety—Starlight). 19-00 Serenade Your Sweetheart: Herbert Thorps (Tenor), Len Goldsmith (Guitar) and Victor Parker (Accordeon). 19-15 Welsh Tenors and Australian Baritones (Gramophone Feature). 19-25 London calling. 19-30 Talk: People of Britain 19-45 Questions of hour. 20-00 In Town. 20-30 U. S. comments (Prof. A Newell). 20-45 Bothy Ballads: Sung by Scottish Farm Workers (Music of Britain). 21-00 Service address. 21-30 News. 21-45 Questions of hour.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 9

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£69 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£88 1/4
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£99 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£78 5/8
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£104 1/2
War loan 3 1/2 per cent	£103 7/8
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£113 1/8
Victory bonds 4 per cent	£111 7/8
Chartered Bank of I A and China	£8 3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	£71 1/2
National Bank of India	£30 1/2

LONDON SEEDS

London, May 9

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe May/June quoted	20/7 1/2
Wheat Barletta Russo May/June quoted	20/9
Wheat South Australian May/June quoted	20/6

Share Bazar Rules Quietly Steady

ABSENCE OF SUPPORT AT HIGH LEVELS

Scattered Selling

Bombay, May 10

The local share bazar opened strong and after early hesitancy prices declined few points on profit-taking. There was one hour session only and traders were not so much anxious to do more business. At the close there was some improvement in prices and the market closed steady at about unchanged rates.

The Wall Street market opened steady Stocks trend were not pronounced. Variations were very narrow with a little week end evening up, but despite persistence of tax and war nervousness, reluctance to relinquish commitments is indicative of underlying technical firmness. The session closed steady.

In the local market Tata Steel Defd. shares opened strong to-day at Rs. 1790 and after some hesitancy declined to Rs. 1775 on profit-taking at the close there was scattered buying and prices improved and finally closed at Rs. 1777/8. Tata Steel Ordinary opened at Rs. 368 and declined on scattered selling and finally closed at Rs. 363/8.

Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 1022/8 and declined to Rs. 1017/8 again improved to Rs. 1020 and finally closed at Rs. 1017/8. Bombay Burma after opening Rs. 442 and declined and finally closed at the lowest at Rs. 437/8.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, May 10

Bombay Dyeing (1017/8) 1022 1017 1020 1017
Century (385) 388 389 385 387
Central India (284) 286 285 286 285
Kohinoor (393) 397 394
New Great (370) 378 377 379
Simplex (96) 97 96/8
Swadeshi (281) 283 279 280 279/8
Associated Cement (136/4) 137 136/12 136/4
Andhra (1885) 1885
Tram Ord (132/6) 132/8
Tata Hydro (175) 175
Tata Power (1560) 1560 1555
T Steel Defd (1775) 1790 1775 1777
T Steel Ord (363/8) 368 365 363/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (146/4) 146/4 146
Bellapur (202) 201/8
B Steam (305) 309/8
B Burma (437/8) 442 438 440 437

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, May 10.

100	Ahm. Advance	2/4	8
250	BOMBAY DYEING	1017	8
100	CENTURY	387	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	285	0
100	COLABA	161	0
100	Coorla	100	0
250	David	37	8
250	Dawn	322	8
1	E. D. Sassoon Def.	0 13	0
100	FINLAY	179	0
100	GOKAK X.D.	192	8
1000	Hindustan	2190	0
100	Indore	75	0
100	Khatau	131	0
100	KOHINOOR	394	0
250	LAXMI X.D.	473	12
100	MORARJI	205	0
250	Model	84	0
50	MYSORE	110	0
200	NEW GREAT	379	0
100	Oosmanshahi	60	0
100	Phoenix	280	0
25	Sassoon Silk	82	0
1000	Sholapur	2825	0
50	SIMPLEX	96	0
100	SWADESHI	279	8
100	SWAN	181	0
500	Vishnu X. D.	1207	8
1000	Western	1150	0

BANKS

50-100	BARODA	105	8
25-50	CENTRAL	41	10
500	IMPERIAL	1532	8
125-500	Imp. Contrys.	372	8
50-100	India	138	0
100	RESERVE BANK	102	4
5	UNION	6 4	6

CEMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED	136	4

INSURANCE

100	Empire	652	8
15-100	JUPITER	13	8
20	Mercantile	62	8
15-75	NEW INDIA	41	14
200	Oriental	3880	0
10-50	Vulcan	8	8

ELECTRIC

100	AHMD. OLD	175	0
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1885	0
10	AJMER	12	1
50	BOMBAY TRAM	132	8
100	Bombay Suburban	185	0
10	Broach	13	2
100	Karachi	215	4
100	Poona	214	6
100	Surat	176	4
100	TATA HYDRO	175	0
1000	TATA POWER	1555	0

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	862	8
100	C Province	104	12
100	Dhond Baramati	104	4
100	Gujarat	100	0
100	Mandra Bhon	104	0
100	Pachora Jamner	63	8
100	Sara Sirajgunj	103	0
500	Tapti Valley	646	4

MININGS

9	Burma Corporation	4	4
10	Indian Copper	1 15	6
10	Indian Iron and Steel	28	4
10	SHIVRAJPUR	30	4
30	TATA STEEL DEF.	1777	8
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	363	8
10	Steel Corporation	17	9

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	542	8
10	Air Services	3	8
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	201	8
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	595	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	309	8
125	B Burma	437	8
50	B. Burma Cont.	150	0
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3 1	6
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	86	0
100	IND. BLEACHING	127	0
50	Ind Invest Trust	44	
100	Indian Radio Def.	530	0
100	Indian Radio Ord.	525	10
100	Port Canning	87	12
30	PREMIER CON.	85	4
15	SCINDIA	19	0
25	Tata Oil	38	4
100	Wimco	203	0

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1540	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	313	12
7	p.c. Bom. Tram (T. F.)	76	0
5	p.c. Central India (T. F.)	637	0
6	1/4 p.c. Prem Const 1st	116	0
6	1/4 p.c. Prem Const. 2nd	103	8
7	p.c Tata Hydro	154	6
7	1/2 p.c Tata Power	1571	4
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	215	0
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	146	0
7	p.c Vishnu	753	12

DEBENTURES

3	3/4 p.c Andhra Valley	101	4
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	101	4
4	p.c Bom Telephone	51	8
5	p.c Sholapur	71	2

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 10

Following a rise of 25 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open Rs. 229 for July/Augest delivery, but it opened strong at Rs. 229/8 and advanced on scattered buying to Rs. 230/8. There was very small business in the market. Prices were fluctuated within a very narrow range. Broach April/May 1941 after opening at Rs. 256 advanced to Rs. 257 and New Broach April/May 1942 after opening at Rs. 214 advanced to Rs. 215/8.

There was scattered selling and prices declined to Rs. 228/8 for July/August, then the market improved to Rs. 229/8 on buying by jobbers. Finally closed at 3 p.m. as under:

BROACH—			
April/May 1941	Rs.	56 4	0
July/August		229 4	0
April/May 1942		214 8	0
OOMRA—			
May		162 4	0
July		164 0	0
December/January		169 4	0
BENGAL—			
May		126 8	0
July		128 8	0
December/January		135 8	0

COTTON PARITY

Bombay, May 10

Broach A/M below New York May 248 cent points at 331

Broach J/A below New York July 353 cent points at 331

New Broach A/M below New York March 430 cent points at 331

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, May 10

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London. and 4.03 1/4 at New York.

London Spot and Forward silver prices were unchanged at 23 1/2d. There was practically no business. Demand was very poor. Market was steady. New York Spot silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was 3 1/8. London Bombay Spot and Forward silver parity is Rs. 62-10-3. The local market was quietly steady and quotations were as under:

GOLD

Ready	Rs.	42 7	0
Vaishakh		42 7	0
Jeth		42 8	3
Sovereigns		28 11	6

SILVER

Ready		62 11	0
Vaishakh		62 11	0
Jeth		62 12	0

LONDON SILVER

London, May 9

Spot	23 1/2
Forward	23 1/2

LONDON GOLD

London, May 9

Gold Bars Fine per oz £8-8-0

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, May 10

Yellow metal sheets	Rs.	72 0	0
Copper sheets	Rs.	79 4	0

Tone:—Dull.

PRECIOUS METALS

Bombay, May 10

Platinum 100 per cent Rs. 68 per tola Elephant Brand.

Platinum 97 per cent Rs. 67 per tola Elephant Brand

Platinum 25 per cent Rs. 20 per tola Anchor Brand.

Palladium 100 per cent Rs. 50 per tola

Iridium 100 per cent Rs. 200 per tola

Osmium 100 per cent Rs. 70 per tola

Ruthenium 100 per cent Rs. 90 per tola

Rhodium 100 per cent Rs. 250 per tola

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, May 10

Opening steadier than the previous closing, the market moved in a narrow range and closed quiet. Tata Deferreds opened at 1740 and after declining to 1725 improved to 1730 and closed at 1725. Tata Ordinaries opened higher at 363 and declined to 360 at the close. Bombay Dyeings kept unchanged at 980. Indian Irons were somewhat better at 28-4.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day:

Tata Deferreds (1730) 1740 25 30 25

Tata Ordinaries (361) 363 60-8 61 60

Tata Ordinary 360; Tata Deferred 1725; Indian Iron 28/4; Bombay Dyeing 980; Century 365; Central India 271/4; Kohinoor 380; Associated Cement 132/8; Bombay Burma 420; Scindia Steam 19; Tata Hydro 172/8; Reserve Bank 102/4, Imperial Bank P P 1532/8; Central Bank 41/10; Bank of India 138/8; 3 1/2 per cent Paper 95/6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 10.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/1852 Loan 97-7
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 95-7
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 100-6
3 per cent 1951/54 Bonds 99-10
3 per cent 1963/65 Loan 94-6
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 102-7
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 108-5
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 104-4
3 per cent War Bonds 101-12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 112-12

TAX FREE LOANS

5 per cent 1954/55 Loan 110-13
4 per cent 1963/65 Mysore 115
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 125

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1941 108
4 per cent M Deb 1974 107-8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 115-8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 127
6 per cent K P T 1956 127

Tone:—Firm

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, May 10

LONDON:—

Banks buying 90 days/st. 1/6 7/32 two months.

Banks buying 90 days/st. 1/6 1/4 three months

Banks buying 90 days/st 1/6 9/32 four months.

B. C. RATES:—

T T 1/5 29/32; D D 1/5 29/32

Banks selling T T 1/5 15/16; D D 1/5 15/16

Banks buying T T 1/6d; D D 1/6 3/32

NEW YORK:—

Banks selling T T 333 1/4; D D 333 1/4

Banks buying T T 330; D D 328 1/2

MONTREAL:—

Banks selling T T 303; D D 304

Banks buying T T 297 3/4; D D 296 1/4

JAVA:—

Banks selling T T 55 3/4; D D 56

Banks buying T T 57 1/2; D D 57 1/8

JAPAN:—

Banks selling T T 81 1/2; D D 81 1/2

Banks buying T T 77 1/4; D D not quoted

BERNE:—

Banks selling T T 126 3/4; D D 126 3/4

Banks buying T T 128; D D 128

STOCKHOLM:—

Banks selling T T 123; D D 123

Banks buying T T 128; D D 128

SINGAPORE:—

Banks selling T T 158; D D 158

Banks buying T T 155; D D 155

HONGKONG:—

Banks selling T T 85 1/4; D D 84 1/8

Banks buying T T 81 1/2; D D 81 1/8

SHANGHAI:—

Banks selling T T 20; D D 19

Banks buying T T 17; D D 17

MEXICO:—

Banks selling T T 67.27; D D 66.27

Banks buying T T 63.04; D D 62.04

LISBON:—

Banks selling T T 7.35; D D 7.35

Banks buying T T 7.55; D D 7.55

CROSS RATES:—

London/New York Dol. 4 02 1/2-3 1/8

London/Montreal Dol. 4.43/47

London/Java Gldn. 7.58/62

London/Japan Sh 1/8 1/2

London/Berne Fcs. 17.30/40

London/Stockholm K 16.85/95

Singapore/London Sh. 2/4 5/32-7/32

Hongkong/London Sh 1/3 1/32

Shanghai/London Sh. 0/3 13/32

Mexico/London Pes. 19.8-21.8

Lisbon/London Esc. 99.80-100.20

New York/London Dol. 4.03 1/4

JAPAN:—

Bank's buying 60 days st. 76 1/8

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £8/8/0 Ready.

New York Silver 34 3/4

London Silver 23 1/2 Ready; 23 1/2 Forward

London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent

Reserve Bank rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1/4 per cent

1 to 3 months 1/2 per cent.

6 months 3/4 per cent

Tone of Money Market:—Easy

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, May 10

Fine White Java sugar per cwt.

From Bond Rs. 10-10-0

Shipment March Rs. 9 8-0 F B H

Shipment May/June Rs. 9-6-0 F B H

Indian sugars ready:

Ready (ordinary) Rs. 14 2-0 to 14 11-0

Ready (large grain) Rs. 14-12-0 to 15-0-0

Tone: Steady.

LONDON RUBBER

London May 9

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb buyers 14 1/8

Co-Ordination In Sport

TIME FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF A CENTRAL BOARD

By J. C. MAITRA

A suggestion has been made by Mr. E. J. Turner, Honorary Secretary of the All-India Football Federation and Western India Football Association, Limited, that a Central Board of Sports should be formed in India for the purpose of punishing delinquents. During recent years indiscipline has widely spread in different branches of sport. Whether in mass games like football and hockey or in the so-called aristocratic games like cricket and tennis. indiscipline has raised its ugly head off and on. We see players and, spectators behaving like pirates pretty frequently, to the dismay of supervising officials and committees alike.

REFEREES' LOT

The referee is taken as a class of pests. However efficient and impartial he may be the losing terms think that the referee has blundered grievously against them and some of the intemperate players try to take the law into their own hands. If the referee can escape with a shower of abuses he is lucky. Threats and bodily injury come to his lot occasionally. Players of the winning party are injured badly with apparent deliberation. Abuses and rough handling may also be their share more often than not. Sometimes the spectators contribute their quota in dealing with the players and officials. They invade the ground during the match and create confusion or try to belabour the "culprit" after the play is over.

CAUSE OF BAD BLOOD

If the Tournament Committees and the Controlling Bodies try to deal with the offenders with firmness, they come in for sharp criticism from the public and the press. They would lay all the blame on the devoted heads of the referees. "Why did he allow that off-side goal?" Or "why did he disallow that good goal?" "There was obviously something behinod it!" would be the chorus of opinion. These critics always forget that the referees are human beings and it is human to err. Why do they not give him the benefit of doubt and call it an honest mistake? Much of the bad blood now we see on the sporting field would vanish, if we look at sport as a recreation and pastime—and not as a life and death struggle.

REFEREE'S DUTY

It must not be supposed from the above that I am in favour of giving a free licence to the referees, the Tournament Committees and the Controlling Bodies. Far from it. I would always urge upon them to improve the state of affairs and would always criticise their apathy or negligence. The referees must not be permitted to murder good games by inefficient supervision. They must remember that the fate of a team rests in the hands of a referee. Any mistake made by him may make or mar its fortunes and all efforts to rectify it may go in vain. The referee must therefore be in a position to give his best.

COMMON OBJECT

At the same time, it must be remembered that the referees do not enter the field with the deliberate intention of spoiling a good match or doing down a particular team. On the other hand. they go there with the object of showing their ability and fairmindedness. Rarely they earn our applause, more often our criticism. Need I also add that the Tournament Committees are always anxious to give a fair deal to all the competing teams, so that their Tournament may become successful and increase in popularity. It does not pay them to show favouritism to some and treat others unfairly.

"OBEY THE WHISTLE"

The defect lies in refusal to accept the referee's verdict in a sporting spirit. "Obey the whistle," has been dinned into our ears a thousand times since we started playing football or hockey. Still we see defiance on the field. It seems to me that the above maxim is not fully brought home to the players by their Club authorities. Otherwise there is some congenital defect with the players concerned. It would be better if such players keep out of sport. It is the primary function of the Controlling Bodies to administer justice between clubs and players. At the same time it is their duty to see that the game is kept absolutely clean.

FORCE OF DISCIPLINARY ACTION.

Now for instance a player or a club misbehaves and the Controlling Body takes disciplinary action against him or the Club. If they are suspended from football, they may play hockey without the least objection. Similarly a hockey player may enter the football field in defiance of the hockey authorities. After the formation of the provincial and All-India bodies in the different branches of sport a suspended football player or a club in any province is not allowed to play this game in any other province in India, or in fact, in any part of the world, if the suspension is reported to the International Body.

UNIVERSAL APPLICATION

But a suspended football player can play any other game without the least objection from the Controlling Body of that game. According to Turner, this is not the right thing to do. A player who has been punished for unsporting conduct should be debarred from participating in any other game during the period of suspension. This alone will have a salutary effect on the delinquent player or club. There is no doubt that this is a very laudable idea. If all the controlling bodies in this country consider this question seriously, I am sure they will be able to come to a definite understanding about it. It will be to the good of all.

BOARD OF APPEAL

There must be a Central Board of Appeal, like the Federal Court of Justice I suppose, urges Turner. So that there may not be a miscarriage of justice or victimisation of a player or club. a Central Body may be set up which will consider cases in appeal. After that Body has given the verdict against the appellants they should be debarred from participating in any game. To me it appears that this will give a fair deal to the aggrieved parties and at the same time check the misdeeds of players and clubs alike. With the spread of the canker of communalism in almost all parts of the country, this is not only necessary but imperative and urgent.

FULL CO-OPERATION

But this is only a part of my original idea. I want a Central Board of Sports not so much for the punishment of clubs and players, but for the advancement of all games in this country. What is needed is co-ordination of efforts between the controlling bodies, All-India and Provincial, of all games which command large followings and which have international status. Due to the absence of proper co-operation particularly between the provincial associations of the various games the rate of progress is not what it might be. I do not wish to blame anybody in particular. Perhaps it is shared more or less evenly by all.

ADVANCEMENT OF ALL GAMES

In a country like India where we have to suffer from a thousand and one handicaps, it is highly incumbent on the part of all those who are in charge of one game or another to seek the co-operation of all the sister institutions. Unfortunately there exists a certain amount of jealousy between them. Healthy rivalry is certainly necessary for the march of progress. But nothing should be done which will hamper the advancement of anybody. Fortunately such cases are rare. But I said there is a lack of co-operation. The promoters of one game seem to be afraid of the sponsors of another lest their laurels may be stolen by the latter!

GOOD IDEA

It will do Bombay's sport a world of good if all the sporting bodies—I mean the provincial associations—can get together and work out plans by which the cause of all the games will advance simultaneously and at a rapid pace. I have particularly the outdoor games in mind. I understand Mr. Turner proposes to convene a conference of representatives of the various sporting bodies in this city at an early date. Its main object will be the formation of a provincial body of the Court of Appeal which will see to the recognition of all disciplinary actions. If the attempt is successful in the provincial sphere, it may be extended to the All-India domain.

BENEFICIAL RESULTS

I hope the attempt will produce congenial results. At the same time I would urge the consideration of the question of closer co-operation between these bodies. Mere recognition of disciplinary actions will not take us very far, though I freely concede that the initial step will do a lot of good to all the games concerned. Greater advantage will however be derived only when there is perfect co-operation prevailing in all quarters. It is an unfortunate thing—but a fact all the same—that our principal Gymkhanas would not look at any thing with a favourable eye except cricket. The manly games like football and hockey make no appeal to them. I wish they could be persuaded to realise their world importance.

Art And The Child

(Continued From Page 11)

tors' Conference representing nearly thirty clubs which was held at Poona on 26-4-41. Other towns ought to emulate Poona in its enthusiasm for the revival of the theatrical art. It is hoped that the amateurs of Poona, thus organised, will secure collaboration of professional playwrights and actors, and make a united effort for reviving the glorious traditions of the Maharashtrian stage.

Greece And India

Those, who hold Greece in high esteem as a land of art, are sure to feel indignant at Nazi vandalism which has claimed her as one of its victims. The editorial of the "Hindu" of Friday April 18, has paid an opportune and appropriate tribute to the classical art of Greece and has disputed the competency of an archaeologist—Professor Rhys Carpenter—to doubt its excellence on scientific grounds. Art demands for its adequate assessment an unprejudiced artistic vision but not the scientist's yard-stick.

Various races and civilisations have flourished in India, but only a few of them have left artistic creations which have lived a youthful life through the ages. Art never attains transcendentality unless it has intrinsic beauty and vitality. The art which is frail and feeble, disappears long before "the merceless scrutiny of the modern scientific instruments of precision" is applied to it.

Indian sculpture is, like Greek sculpture, a contribution to the art of the world. But does it serve any useful purpose to-day? Yes, it has enriched archaeology and figures in the photographic exhibitions at Calcutta and London. The high-priests of the so-called henaissance movement have almost exhausted the resources of the pictorial art of Ajanta, but have left the Indian arts of sculpture and architecture out in the cold. Should such an invidious distinction be attributed to the differences of mediums or to the triumph of the modern Indian architect who maintains that the traditions of the plastic arts have gone archaic and effete? If the Ajanta-frescoes can live in the modern age, why should sculpture and architecture face the gallows?

Homes Beautiful

Ela Sen has, in her article on "Brighter Homes" in the "Hindu" of Sunday April 20, discussed a practical scheme for women to decorate homes in Indian style. She writes, "Rooms should not merely be bad imitations of western drawing rooms" but should be "truly Indian in character and design." India abounds in artistic resources, which if intelligently exploited, can supply the demands of all her modern homes. "Decorating the homes" is an art which will not be recognised as such until it is incorporated especially in female-education.

Painted India

Mrs. and Miss Brunner—the well-known Hungarian artists—have been in India ever since their arrival in October, 1938. They have performed an art-pilgrimage round some places of historical, archaeological and religious importance and have painted interesting landscapes and portraits. In Baroda they executed historical paintings for the State museum and held an exhibition of their works during the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy in January, 1940. They intend to exhibit their new paintings in Bombay probably towards the end of the current year.

FROM ROTTERDAM TO DUNKIRK

Eye-Witness Account Of Nazi-Occupied Low Countries

In down town Rotterdam, I tried to find my bearings. Where was Coolsingel Straat? Only the post-office remained on this street, and in the distance a church was standing. Outside of that, as far as one could see, it was barren. One quarter of a mile on one side of Coolsingel Straat and three-quarters of a mile on the other side, and extending for a mile right through the heart of Rotterdam, all was laid waste. The debris had been cleared away. Only the cellars partly filled with water from the rain were in evidence, writes Francis G. Hickman in "The Cotton Trade Journal."

All of those fine bank buildings, department stores, all the hotels were gone. Twelve thousand buildings twenty-six thousand homes had been swept away in the blitzkrieg that Monday morning in Spring which preceded the capitulation. The German planes started it and the fire finished it, I was told. Contrary to published reports that 60,000 were killed in Rotterdam, the Dutch official figures, I was informed, showed 983

The part of town in which were located the offices of the cotton men, and the Rotterdam Cotton Exchange, was completely wiped out. I wondered how to find my friends. Fortunately a few telephone calls brought some of them to call on me at the hotel. From them I learned of the sad plight. Later, by long distance telephone to Enschede, I talked with Mr. Hamam of McFadden's, Mr. Tattersall, Captain Fisher of the Port, and faithful Mr. Bos of Robertson's.

Your controllers' Messieurs Cotton Men, have stuck to the ship like good captains who stand by in time of peril. I found them at their posts in the Far East, in India, in Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, as in the Low Countries, looking after your interest, war or no war.

By Phone To Enschede

About all our Enschede friends would say on the 'phone was "We are well and getting along all right, Mr. Hickman." But is Holland getting along all right? I am often asked. The Hollanders, as I believe we all agree are pugnacious. When I was there the country was still under the civil administration, but now they are under military administration. The Dutch must collaborate, say the Germans, they feeling that they need the help of the Dutch if they are to hope for success in their plan for organizing Europe.

The German mark passed current in Holland, same as the guilder. En route we stopped in a little town and purchased some fruit, eggs, canned milk, butter and cakes. Some of this we munched as we went along, by way of lunch, and my companion took the rest to his comrades in Brussels. On this journey I saw evidence again of how in small villages there is sufficient food; it is smoothly in the larger cities that scarcity exists.

Did the Dutch put up a valiant fight? I would say yes. The attack on them came as a surprise. They believed Germany would respect their neutrality. Most of the Dutch planes were destroyed the night before the war was declared. They lost 651 planes in four days, some few escaping to France and England. Fifth columnists, parachute troops and rubber boats helped to spell defeat to Holland.

About 100,000 tons of Dutch shipping was captured; the balance, over a million tons, got to Great Britain.

Queen Holds Loyalty

The Dutch held up the German advance longer, perhaps, than the Germans had contemplated, and that has been suggested as the reason for the catastrophe which befell Rotterdam. The time limit for the Dutch to surrender expired, the Germans said, and Rotterdam had to be made an example. There is a contradiction about this, however, the Dutch say they surrendered within the time limit. The Germans claim that through some error word was not received in time to prevent the carrying out of the order for destruction. The Hollanders do not blame their queen for anything that has come about. She had the empire to look after, they say.

From Rotterdam my trip took me to Antwerp, and then up to Ghent where I had visited a few days before, and then on to the Dunkirk sector.

We passed many air and military concentration points. The camouflage was of marvellous ingenuity. I felt certain that the airfields could not be seen from the sky.

There was little evidence of actual fighting anywhere until we reached some fifteen miles from Dunkirk At Ypres, the same cathedral which was hit in the last war was damaged again, as was that other lovely church nearby. The public squares in some of the towns were hit, and houses here and there, but it looked as if no pitched battle had taken place here, but only delaying actions.

Further along, at the site of Bruges, seven miles from Dunkirk, not a house was standing It was just a mass of ruins and it seemed that there had been no effort to do more than clear the streets.

It was here in Bruges that French troops made a real stand to protect the Dunkirk withdrawal. Not hundreds but thousands of cars, trucks, tanks and other items of military equipment were cast up in the fields beside the road, and as we approached Dunkirk the piles became higher and of greater extent. I took a few pictures here, as I had done in Rotterdam but they did not turn out favourably. All I saw of the Little Maginot Line was merely pill boxes.

Beach At Dunkirk

We followed the canal five miles into Dunkirk. I tried to picture what had taken place in those feverish days of the embarkation. We drove to the beach and got out and walked. The hotels and pensions along the shore were shattered just as was the town proper. Barbed wire still stretched along the beach and at intersections. One wondered if there had been hand-to-hand fighting at the water line.

Inshore were sunken rafts, some large, some small. A hundred yards or so out were boats, some with just the funnels or masts showing. Trucks had been driven into the water and piled one on top of the other and with planks placed on top a temporary pier was made for the soldiers to board the larger boats

Finding my bearings in Dunkirk was difficult, though I knew the place well. The pretentious Chamber of Commerce Building had been bombed. The piers and slips were twisted and bent by the shells. Dunkirk was now being bombed by the British while German activity went on

One wonders how the British managed to get away By the acts of God they say It was such a feat, so miraculous that, defeat though it was, as to be thought of as a victory The story has been told often and often and will be retold I saw what was left and what I saw will never be erased from my memory.

Nonsense About Poison Gas

Sensational And Horrific Prophecies Discredited

There has been more nonsense written in the press and in supposedly scientific novels in recent years about the subject of poison gas and its employment than about any other modern development in the technique of warfare. Before the outbreak of the present war the public were regaled monthly—or even weekly—with tales of a new and extremely deadly super-gas just discovered by some obscure research worker in the chemical warfare laboratories of a foreign power—a substance so deadly that, to quote Professor Kendall, "a drop of it placed on the tongue of a dog will kill a horse." Apart from these sensational announcements of discovery of new gases, we have writers like Mr. H. G. Wells—who should know better—and the ultra-pacifists, who have given us gloomy and horrific prophecies of the devastation that could be wrecked upon our cities by a remarkably small number of bombers carrying a remarkably small amount of mustard-gas or lewisite dropped as a "dew of death" upon our heads.

What is the actual position with regard to the discovery of new gases? How real is the danger of gas being used against us, and what can we expect as a result of its use? Let us examine these questions in order, writes J H Mason in "John O'London's Weekly".

Possibilities Limited

First, it must be realized that the term "poison gas" is a loose one and can mean either a toxic solid, liquid, or gas. Thus, at ordinary temperatures. Adamsite is a solid, mustard "gas" is a liquid, and phosgene is a gas. To be useful in modern war a chemical agent must combine in as high a degree as possible the following properties: it must be highly toxic (poisonous); it must be cheap and easily manufactured; it must be stable over a moderate range of temperature and not readily decomposed in contact with air or water or metal containers.

During the last war and the inter-war period a great many substances were examined on both sides for their suitablity in chemical warfare; of the thousands examined, only some thirty fulfilled the above conditions to a sufficient degree to make them practical propositions, and only about a dozen of these are likely to appear in this war, if chemical warfare is employed at all.

Furthermore, systematic research has shown us the types of grouping that must be present in a substance if it is to be effective. Now, the condition of ease of manufacture—and, a very important consideration this is under war-time conditions—precludes the use of anything but fairly simple compounds, and since almost all the simple combinations of known effective groupings have been prepared and examined—most of them actually during the last war—the likelihood of the discovery of a new and practicable super-gas is remote.

Can We Expect A Surprise?

Chemical warfare experts in most countries are, of course aware of this fact, and consequently research is directed in other directions, mainly towards the improvement of methods of manufacture of known substances and new and improved methods of employing them. The second of these two lines of inquiry is clearly of immediate interest to us; if chemical warfare is used against us, can we expect the enemy to deliver the goods in some new and suprising way? Let us examine three typical examples; first, a true gas such as phosgene.

A lethal or dangerous concentration of this gas could easily be set up locally by dropping a sufficient number of bombs containing it in a restricted area: there is nothing particularly new about this, and since the gas disperses rapidly, has a fairly distinctive smell and is easily absorbed by the civilian respirator, the only people who are likely to become casualties are those who cannot find their gas-masks in time.

The German occupation of the Channel ports has raised two new possibilities: the release of a gas cloud on the French coast which would, carried by a suitable wind, drift across to this country, and the firing of gas shells into this country from long-range guns. Practical difficulties are here very considerable. For a gas-cloud to be used successfully, a very large amount of gas would be required—an amount of the order of five hundred or a thousand tons, since the cloud would have to drift at least twenty-five miles without becoming so much dispersed as to be ineffective A steady, light south-easterly wind would be required, and as the prevailing wind in the Channel is from the south-west. it is only rarely that this would be available.

The Wind Might Change

Furthermore, there is always the possibility of the wind changing after the gas has been released, thus blowing the cloud out to sea, or worse (from the attacker's point of view), blowing it back over its starting point Another difficulty is that gases suitable for projection in the form of clouds are all more or less easily decomposed by water, so that the passage of twenty-five miles across the sea would result in the loss of a considerable amount

The difficulty about long-range shelling generally is that the guns used require reboring after firing about fifty times. Experience of the last war showed that, when gas is used, random shelling is useless, it being necessary to fire a very large number of shells into a small area to set up a dangerous concentration This being so, it is evident that with a necessarily limited number of suitable guns, not very much can be done in this direction

Mustard Gas and Lewisite

Passing on to our second example, can we expect the enemy to spring any surprises on us with vesicant liquids such as mustard gas and lewisite? It is over the employment of these substances that the scaremongers previously referred to have really let themselves go. One must concede that their hypothesis of a vast amount of these liquids dropped from the air like rain on our cities contaminating everything with which they came into contact and condemning to prolonged agony or death anyone on whom a drop fell would give just cause for apprehension were it not for the

(Continued on Page 38)

Pictures With A Purpose!

(Continued From Page 5)

say that much of the improvement and refinement of the present Indian Pictures is mainly due to the influence of such great writers

From amongst the Maharashtrians, Mr. Khandekar is one of the first few who were responsible for the status and popularity that the Marathi pictures enjoy to-day. Mr. Kanekar, Mr. B. V. Warerkar, Mr. Joshi, Mr. Bedekar, Mr. Atre, these are some of the other authors who have contributed towards the success of Marathi pictures.

Direct Contact With Masses

Thus I have shown to you how you can influence the entire population of India by making the screen as your medium. After all the literate class of India forms hardly a 10 per cent of the entire population. A book may have a sale of at the most 2,000 to 3,000 copies and only the literary class will be able to avail themselves of your experience and knowledge, But the great masses will still remain ignorant of your existence and much more of your works. The screen, on the other hand, brings you in direct contact with the masses.

I do realize that compared to what the Hollywood producer pays to the author, the Indian producer pays a very meagre sum to our authors. But you cannot deny the fact that a story for the screen will definitely fetch you much more than will your book. Besides as times advance, and the audience learn to appreciate welcome and demand a cleaner, finer and progressive element in the pictures, the Indian producer too will be compelled to give you your due not only in money matters, but in publicity too. In America, many famous authors succeeded in selling the screen rights of their novels even before they are published. Will it be a bad idea then if our authors, too, approach the authorities of the different studios before they send their books to the press?

Stories That Will Inspire

Till now I have only been talking of how you can establish a definite standard in pictures. I have said how you can come to occupy a very prominent and enviable position in the film industry. But it will not be out of place now to turn our attention to the discussion of your responsibility as the writer for the screen. I have already indicated that you can have—and you have—the magic wand in your hand that will influence and revolutionize the people of the whole nation. It is meet, therefore, that I should ask you how you intend using this power. I, as one belonging to the younger generation demand of you a literature that will help the people of India to think over and solve many of the social, economic and political problems.

What you write must, of course, entertain—for the purpose of Art is to give joy and happiness, but even Art should be constructive and progressive. The same sculptor who can model the stooping figure of an old helpless man can also model a young, healthy, lively muscular body standing unbowed and defiant in the face of difficulties and adverse circumstances. Our India is at present like that man—helpless and sad. Let us have from you stories that will inspire the youth of our nation to free her of the present bondage, to give her the status and respect that will make her appear the equal of all other freedom-loving nations.

"Please Retire"

If all that you can give us is cheap humour, half-nude characters behaving in a shameless manner unlike any other man or womn from a respectable family, unnatural dialogues, unnatural behaviour, unnatural and indecent way of living, then I entreat you with folded hands to concern yourself only with writing books, so that the minds of the thousands of illiterate and innocent and immature minds that flock into a cinema theatre may remain free from such undesirable influence. If all that you can show is College boys and girls in dresses that can suit only the 'demi-mondes' wasting their time singing purposeless love-duets and playing tennis from morning till night, never sparing one moment even to think of their duties towards their Nation, then for the sake of your boys and girls who are attending some college or the other to-day—for their sake, for the sake of our Mother India, please retire from the film-world and stick to book-writing so that only a small number of book-readers will be thus adversely influenced.

Give Us Some Models

Foreign pictures like "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington", "Grapes of Wrath", "Life of Emile Zola", "Parnell", "Abraham Lincoln", "Juarez", "Edison the Man" and "Louis Pasteur" are to-day inspiring and educating the young minds of their nations to live and work like the great men whose lives these pictures depict. And what are you doing to inspire the youth of your country? How long are we going to waste our time, energy and money on the same old story of "A King and a Queen"? It is for you to make the picture purposeful and progressive. If a few of you have been able to do it, why can we not expect it from all of you? The class that goes about in expensive cars, lives in luxurious Bungalows talks of love without knowing what it means, burns the midnight oil in bars and dance halls—is that the class that represents India? This class only represents all the evil things that we have picked up from western civilization, leaving all the good that is really worth emulating.

Real India

The real India is represented by the crores of human beings that are starving and dying due to poverty and unemployment—the crores of people who are today victims of capitalism.

If you must, write something that will make the young generation of our country wake up from their sleep, then please write something about the mother who is unable to feed her baby from her breast because she herself is starved, write something about men whom unemployment drags to toddy shops so that he may drown his sorrows in the bottle of liquor, write about the man whose illiteracy never frees him from his debt to the Savkar and finally crushes him, write about the widow who due to lack of economic security and social injustice has to suffer humiliation at the hands of people who let go no opportunity of taking advantage of her helplessness, especially if she is young. Write about the parents who lose all their sense of shame decency and responsibility on the race course, in the bars and dance halls, neglecting the upbringing and education of their own children.

And last but not the least, I request you to give us, the actors and actresses, an opportunity to work in pictures that will raise us in the eyes of the world and that will give us the opportunity to serve our country in our own humble way.

GET THAT KRUSCHEN FEELING

says Father Kruschen

Just look at Father Kruschen on the Hockey Field! Still plays a dazzling game at 45 and makes rings around some of the youngsters. Most men at his age have retired long ago and are now lazy and bad-tempered, with no interest in life. So silly—everyone *(you included)* could be active and full of life—doing the things you did at 20—if only you would follow a simple rule of health practised all over the world. TAKE KRUSCHEN SALTS EVERY DAY.

Get the two-fold action of Kruschen busy in your system. Action No. 1 clears your bowels of food waste, regularly every day. Action No. 2 flushes your kidneys clean, and livens up that lazy liver.

Start to-day on the Kruschen way to health and vigour. Within a week or two you'll be literally jumping with energy

YOU TOO CAN HAVE THAT Kruschen FEELING

Tasteless in Tea

A Page For Women

Some Mothers Are Like That

BY REGINE.

Dear Regine:

I am eighteen years old, the youngest of a family of three and am very unhappy. My mother and I do not agree and never have. I came rather late in life to her and always felt I was an unwanted child. Sometimes mother is nice to me for a few days, but her antagonism eventually breaks out even worse, afterward. She finds continuous fault with me, and I am wondering whether to leave home. Somebody said she would be nicer to me after I am married, which I expect to be in a few months. I don't see how such a change in her is possible. Do you agree with what this friend of mine, who is a very bright girl, said? And why would that make any difference?

* * * *

I think you have a very intelligent friend, Unhappy. It is quite likely that your mother is tired of child rearing and would be quite a different person if she were not constantly confronted with responsibilities.

Besides, your mother may be passing through a period which makes women extremely irritable. And having you about, adds to her annoyance.

Then, too, there is the possibility that your mother is not a very maternal person and finds the burden of maternity increasingly difficult as time goes on. Despite the hundreds of songs poems and books of prose that have been indited to mothers, there still remains the unpleasant, but unalterable fact that the mother is only the link between the child's past and its future and does not always enjoy her position as much as has been made out.

Motherhood is as much of a biological accident as is fatherhood and frequently mothers are no more interested in their offspring than lady cats and sometimes less so.

It may be, however, that your mother will come closer to you after your marriage. This is a phenomenon that frequently takes place. Marriage seems to lift the barrier between mother and daughter and put in its place an understanding and comradeship that is available in no other relationship.

In the meantime be very considerate and thoughtful of her. Buy her little gifts; do things that will endear you to her, and show her in as many ways as possible how eager you are to be on better terms, without actually saying so. In the mother-and-daughter relationship as in others, actions count.

Plain Talk

If things are unendurable, however, tell her plainly that you will have to leave home and that you hate to do this when your marriage is so near. Tell her you would like to tolerate things, if only to keep people from talking. And that you are willing to do whatever she says, to keep peace in the home.

Very often women are jealous of their young daughters and take it out on them in various ways. The jealousy is usually deep-rooted and buried, for the most part, in the subconscious. Many women, oppose their young daughter's marriages, because they are actually, jealous of the love bestowed upon them and in which, they, as mothers, have no part.

The truth is, we are not as far removed from the jungle as we think. Scratch a woman and you often have a tiger beneath. You are in a difficult position my dear, but remember the Biblical injunction, "A soft tongue weareth away a stone."

Be sweet and gentle and perhaps mother will be ashamed of her attitude and come round to loving you. Good luck, my dear.

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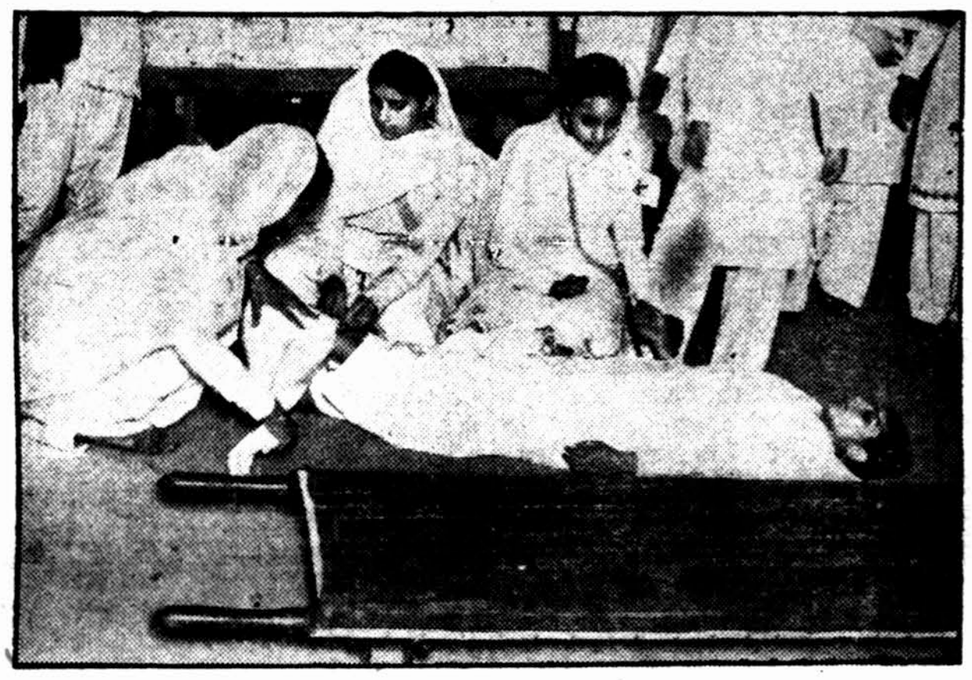
A. R. P. DEMONSTRATION AT LAHORE.



Girls of the Lakshmi Maha Vidyalaya rendering first aid to a (mock) air raid victim.

Problems Of Adolescence

What are the love problems that are most troublesome to adolescent boys and girls? Dr. Oliver M. Butterfield invited 1,500 young Americans between the ages of thirteen and twenty-five years, gathered in college associations and young peoples' societies, to submit for discussion the love problems uppermost in their minds.

Dr. Butterfield reports that the most important love question concerning adolescents was, "When is petting right and when wrong." Nearly half the adolescents who participated in the study asked for clarification of that problem.

The question of what love really is proved of dominating importance, some forty per cent asking "What is true love?" These two problems were of almost equal interest. Another group of half a dozen questions, vital to from twenty to twenty-five per cent of the group, concerned matters in this order of importance:

Girl-made dates.
Friendships that became too serious.
Marriage differences—race, religion, etc.
Engaged petting.
Trial marriage.
Long engagement.
Birth control.
Advice on how to break off engagements.—(Your Life)

MOTHER ALWAYS WINS

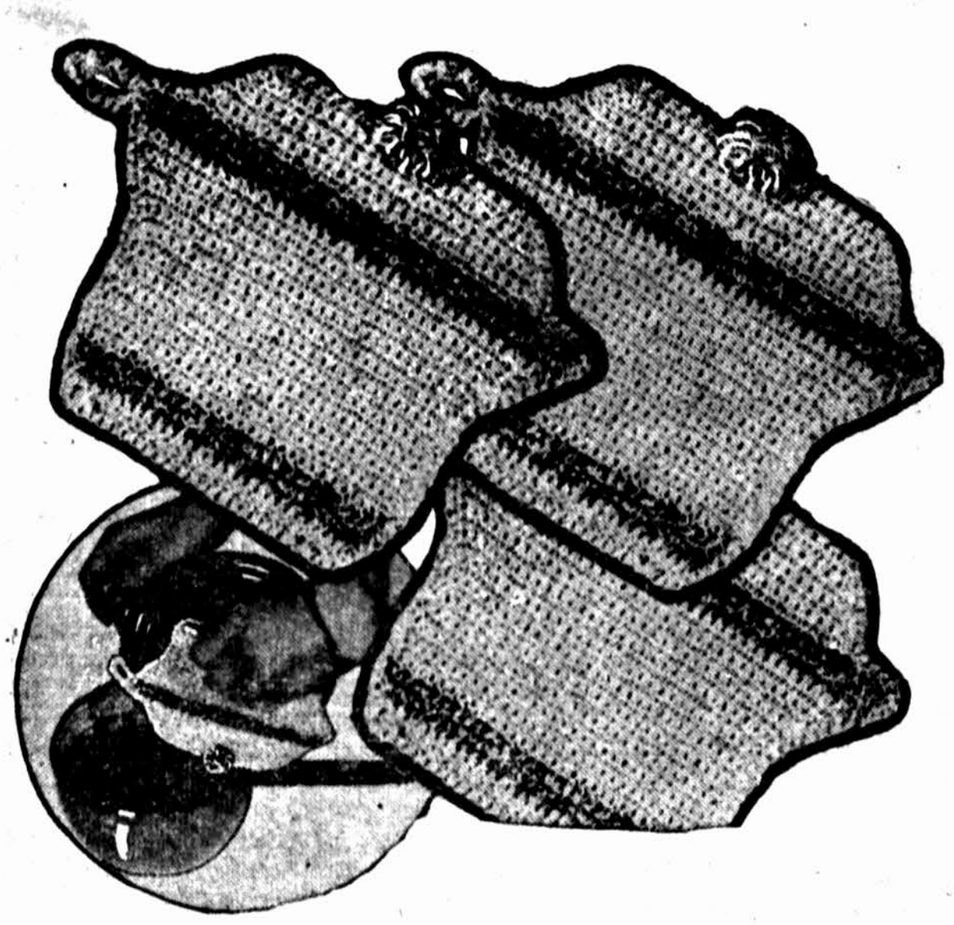
Writing to a school friend now in Canada, a 12-year-old English boy concluded his letter as follows:

"Most people think we shall win the war because Germany is a Fatherland and England is a Motherland. When mother and father fight, mother always wins."

SMITH was a notoriously slow settler of accounts, and one day he complained: "I've been to every shop in town, and I'm dashed if I can get what I want!"

"What is it—credit?" inquired his candid friend.

NECESSITIES FOR EVERY HOME



ATTRACTIVE potholders are essential in every kitchen. These practical ones can be laundered and still look attractive. They are shaped like pans. The pattern contains directions for a crocheted rack on which these potholders may be hung. This set makes a lovely gift and can be made up in no time at all.

(Copyright)

What every woman wants
A smooth, unblemished face, with skin as soft and beautiful as the skin on her body . . . this is every woman's dream. Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Vanishing Cream makes that dream come true by protecting the face from the ravages of sun, wind, rain, and dust, just as clothing safeguards the body. This wonderful cream also hides tiny skin blemishes, and makes powder and rouge go on smoother and stay fresh longer. For DEEP-PORE CLEANSING use Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Cold Cream.
D103
DAGGETT & RAMSDELL
Perfect
VANISHING CREAM
DAGGETT & RAMSDELL
BEAUTY CREAMS AND LOTIONS

Stamp Collectors' Corner

The first United States stamp of 1941 will be the Vermont commemorative to be released on Tuesday, March 4th. The stamp, which will be a three cent item in purple, marks the 150th anniversary of Vermont's admission to the Union, and will have its first day sale at Montepelier, the state capital. A picture of the State Capitol will appear as the central design. Across the top of the stamp, arranged horizontally, will be the designation, "United States of America". In the lower left hand corner will appear the word "Postage", with the value, "3 cents" immediately below. In the lower right hand corner will be a shield containing thirteen stars, representative of the thirteen original colonies, with a large star symbolizing Vermont, the fourteenth state. The inscription "Vermont" will be given at the base of the stamp, with the commemorative wording, "150th anniversary of Statehood" beneath.

First day covers will be serviced by the Postmaster at Montepelier, Vermont, and requests for them should be sent to him, with the proper remittance in cash or money order (stamps will not be accepted as payment).

The new stamp will be of special-delivery size, and is printed by rotary process in sheets of 50.

FRENCH RELEASES.

The Marshal Petain stamp, announced some time ago, has been released by the Vichy Government and is now available here The stamp is simply designed, picturing Petain in army uniform and carrying no inscriptions other than the numeral of value, which is 1 franc, and the designation "Postes Francaises". This is the first regular French postage issue since 1870 that bears no reference to the "Republique". The new adhesive is printed in red.

Although Petain has been one of France's leading military figures, this is the first time his portrait has been postally used.

Two new semi-postals have also been received from unoccupied France, but in this instance the initials "R.F." so appear. Funds realized through the sale of the stamps are for the purpose of aiding French war prisoners, as indicated by the inscription "Pour Nos Prisonniers de Guerre". The 65 centimes plus 5Fr. green pictures two soldiers looking out upon rolling country toward their homeland, while the 1Fr plus 1Fr brown-red shows a group of prisoners within a barbed wire enclosure. Three of them stand talking, while the fourth, in an attitude of dejection, reads a letter.

SURCHARGED ITEM WITHDRAWN.

The Bermuda Post Office has announced that its supply of halfpenny stamps has been replenished from England, and as a result the issue of surcharged penny stamps has been withdrawn. The surcharged penny stamps were issued in December because of lack of regular halfpenny stamps.

SWISS WARRIORS PORTRAYED.

From the most peaceful spot in Europe, and almost the only locale in that war-torn continent that manages to maintain neutrality, comes a stamp set of nine values, with portraits of warriors predominating in its designs. They all serve as a reminder that Switzerland has not always enjoyed the peace to which she so steadfastly clings to-day. The annals of the Swiss people abound in tales of heroism, many of which are represented by the personalities pictured on these new stamps.

The adhesives themselves provide an unusually colourful display, due to the fact that they are printed on papers of various colours.

A reproduction of "The Vow", a sculptured group of three figures, that stands on the steps of Parliament House in Bern, is presented on the 50 centimes gray-violet on green paper. The familiar figure of Wiliam Tell occupies the central portion of the 60c brown on chamois. Other values are:

70c purple on violet—fighting warrior, taken from a mural by Ferdinand Hodler.

80c gray-black on gray—dying warrior taken from the same mural.

90c red on lighter red paper—"Standard Bearer", from a painting by Deutsch.

1 franc yellow-green on green—portrait of Ludwig Pfyffer, (1524-1594), statesman.

1.20fr violet on gray, Jurg Jenatsch (1596-1639), clergyman and political leader, who is one of Switzerland's national heroes.

1.50fr blue on chamois—Francois de Reynold (1642-1722) Swiss general who participated in several foreign wars.

2fr brown-red on red—Joachim Forrer (1782-1833) general.

BURMA CENTENNIAL STAMP.

Burma's postal tribute to the centenary of the postage stamp, has appeared as a surcharged item, with the 2 annas 6 pies value of the 1938 series providing the basic design. The surcharged commemorative inscription reads: "Commemoration Postage Stamp 6th May 1840" in three lines, and a new value, 1 anna, is substituted for the old denomination which is obliterated by horizontal lines.

BULGARIAN ITEM.

The "national products" postage series of Bulgaria, issued in 1938, has an addition in the form of a tribute to the honey industry. The adhesive has a value of 15 stotinki and is printed in light blue. The design is a presentation of a hive and bees, surrounded by flowers.

SEMI-POSTALS FROM YUGOSLAVIA.

Four semi-postals have been released by Yugoslavia for the benefit of Veterans of Ljubljana. Values, colours and designs are: 50 paras plus 50p light green, St. Peter's Memorial at Ljubljana; 1 dinar plus 1d brown, group of three peasants facing the rising sun; 1.50d plus 1.50d green, chapel of Kajmaktchalan; 2d plus 2d violet and violet-gray, memorial arch at Brezje.

STAMP TEASERS.

1. What stamp pictures a group of ibis?
2. Where is Fort Charlotte, and what postage-paper carries a view of it?
3. What country has honoured Nicolas Pieroli on its postage?
4. A picture of a safe appears on what adhesive?
5. What postage scene depicts the Battle of Montijo?

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S QUIZ.

1. An army garrison is shown on a 1939 stamp of Latvia?
2. The opening of the Moscow Underground Railway was commemorated in 1935 by a special stamp set released in Russia.
3. You may find a view of Cape Comorin on a 1939 stamp of Travancore.
4. Sir Charles Coghlan, first Premier of Southern Rhodesia, was honoured on a 1940 stamp of the dominion. The stamp, which shows a statue of the premier, is one of set issued in commemoration of the Golden Jubilee of Southern Rhodesia
5. A 1939 stamp of Panama pictures a ferry boat.

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First Of The Year

BY MURIEL NISSEN

Bombay Post-Mark Amuses Americans

Censorship In Nazi Germany And Other Countries

Collectors of war-censored envelopes—or "covers", as they are known—will be interested to learn the rules and regulation governing foreign mail issued in Nazi-occupied territory. An authoritative list of these, stricter than ever before, was recently issued by the Foreign Mail Inspection Office at Berlin, writes Gerardine Van Urk in "New York Times"

Concerned with "mail to the known enemy of foreign countries", it reads thus:

Letters should be delivered at the post office by the sender with his identification card. The sender's name must be written on the back of the envelope. The post-office employee will paste the stamps on the envelope.

The following types of mail matter are forbidden:

(1) Difficult or illegible handwriting.

(2) Secret code or technical language; stenography; writing in invisible inks; writing in Hebrew or Yiddish.

(3) Envelopes with separate lining.

(4) Picture postcards; pasted-down photographs; braille; chess problems; crosswords or other puzzles.

(5) Printed matter; business papers; merchandise samples and mixed shipments in non-commercial communications.

(6) Letters with non-commercial contents that exceed four pages; paper larger than 210x 297mm.

"SUCH EFFICIENCY!"

As interpreted by refugees now in the United States but formerly residents of Nazi-occupied territory, these rules have added meaning. The sender of a letter presents himself at the postoffice and shows his identification card, the number of which is written in Pencil on the envelope. The letter is read (its first censorship) and the postal employee stamps his number on the cover with a tiny rubber stamp and affixes the stamp—to prevent any one writing a message under it. If the sender himself cannot deliver the letter to be mailed the friend who does it for him must add his own name on the back of the envelope below the sender's name.

Said one refugee: "Everything is prescribed. Everything has a form number. Such efficiency!"

Every bit of foreign mail leaving Germany or Nazi-occupied territory is censored, according to the foregoing rules, before it is sealed. On reaching the border it is opened again, usually at the bottom of the envelope's back flap, read, sealed with a paper strip and stamped by that censor's number.

Interesting are those covers which have been opened, read and again sealed by both the German and British censors. Each cover usually states in what language the letter is written, no doubt to expedite its censorship and subsequent delivery.

A rather remarkable cover from Bombay bears this humorous stamp on its face; "Not opened by Censor C 3."

Censored envelopes from Eire, South Africa, Egypt, Hong Kong, Italy, France and St. Lucia.

"Realisation"

Children's Own Corner

Conducted by

BALKAN-JI-BARI — THE ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

FOR NEW MEMBERS

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment form of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, immediately.

NAME IN FULL.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE.....BOY OR GIRL.....

DATE OF NEXT BIRTHDAY.....

Write in BLOCK Letters VERY neatly please and post this form to DADA—"Gulistan."—Khar, Bombay, enclosing nine pies stamps to cover postage.

"Expectancy".

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Last week some photographs of the Adarsh Bal Mandir, Khar, and their recent annual celebrations, held under the presidentship of Kaka Saheb Kalelkar, appeared on this page. It may be interesting to know something in particular about the school and the celebrations, so here is a short account of the same, prepared by a friend.

* * * *

Adarsh Bal Mandir, Khar

By V. G. Wandrekar, M.A.

Seldom in India do a man and his wife work jointly for one and the same cause. Here is an instance of an ideal pair of that kind: Shri Prabhubhai and his wife Shrimati Dhanuben are doing their best together to make children's life happier and brighter in the model suburb of Bombay—Khar, by imparting to them education on the most modern lines." Thus Kaka Saheb Kalelkar eulogised the services of this indefatigable pair at the third annual celebrations of their School, Adarsh Bal Mandir.

Continuing he said, "Both of them have learned this art of teaching children at the feet of the late Shri Gijubhai Badheka. Their school, therefore, may be considered as Gijubhai's School. Gijubhai's was a wonderful vision, and I feel surprised sometimes why the children's education in India is called after Madame Montessori and not after the name of Shri Gijubhai, for he has changed it to suit the Indian conditions and really made it our own. It would be a service to Gijubhai if we did so."

Then speaking about the modern children, he said that they are more active and forward than children were in our days. Not only that; they are also more intelligent, more fearless, more disciplined and more happy than they were before. And all that is on account of the service that these children's institutions and Bal Mandirs are rendering to them. Their children are in turn bound to excel them: Thus on the steps of Learning, our new generation is marching towards Happiness!

Adarsh Bal Mandir was started only three years ago with just 6 children on the rolls. And now the number has risen to 55. That in itself shows the popularity of the institution and the sincerity and enthusiasm with which the husband and wife are conducting the School. They recently held their third annual celebrations, and at that time children were given an opportunity to display their histrionic art and talents. Every one of them played his or her part quite well.

As you enter this Bal Mandir at Khar—by the by, it is situated at the crossing of the 1st and the Linking Roads—you will find there a homely atmosphere in which the little boys and girls from two and a half years upwards are being trained to learn their lessons with the help of up-to-date educational equipments and modern teaching methods. Every child practically attends to his or her own self: their teachers just guide them and try to perfect their attainments.

HAPPY CHILDHOOD: Our bright boys and girls—Some of them belong to Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association. Others will be jolly glad to see their pictures on this page.

To Discover A Person's Age

By A. K. Ahmed Moolla

Let a person put down the number of the month in which he was born, thus: January 1, February 2, March 3, April 4, May 5, etc. Double this number. Add 5. Multiply by 50. Add age last birth-day. Subtract 365. Add 115. He must then tell you the figures that are left as a result of the operation.

If there are two figures, the last will be the age and the first will be the month in which he was born. If there are three figures, the last two will be his age and the first will be the month. If there are four figures, the last two will be the month.

Example:	
Born in July	7th Month
Multiply by 2	14
Add 5	19
Multiply by 50	950
Add age, 16	966
Subtract 365	601
Add, 115	716

Result: July (7), aged 16.

* * * *

Subject And Object

By Margaret Pinto

First of all you must choose two players to be the "Subject" and "Object" and they go outside the room while the rest of the players stay inside the room.

The two players outside must now think of a subject and object such as Moses and the bulrushes or Raleigh and his cloak.

When the two players have chosen their subject and object, they enter the room and stand opposite the other players.

Each player then takes it in turn to ask a question, to which the two players may only answer "Yes" or "No."

When a prayer answers correctly, he chooses a partner to go with him and think of another subject and object.

* * * *

Do You Know—

1. What the world to come will be like? 2. How to arrange a happy family holiday? 3. How a soap bubble holds together? 4 What are the nine principal planets? 5 How crickets are kept in little bamboo cages as pets. 6. Who was the friend of Negro Slaves in America? 7. What a mango tale is? 8. How to make a jolly model windmill?

If you want to know all these and many other things, and to read interesting stories, good poems, hearty smiles, and Dada's replies to children's letters and querries, and to see beautiful pictures, you are advised to send for the May 1941 issue of "Pushpa —The Children's Own Paper", enclosing three annas stamps, from the Manager, "Pushpa", 31 Tribhovan Road, Bombay 4.

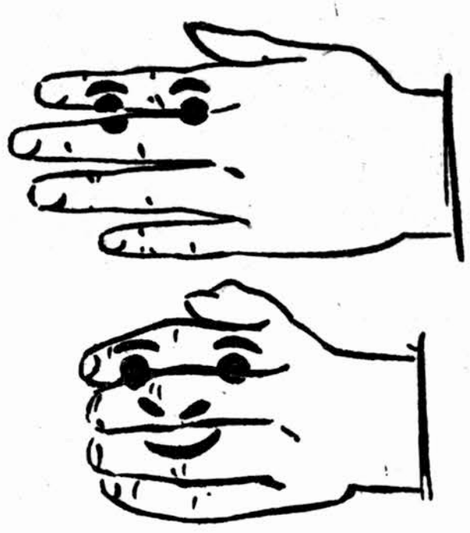
All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Recent visitors to the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari: Kaka Saheb Kalelkar (centre) replied to Children's questions; Shrimati Vinodini Behn Nilkanth (his left) related interesting stories; and Shri Pinakin Bhai Trivedi (ris right) sang enchanting songs.

PUZZLES and PASTIMES

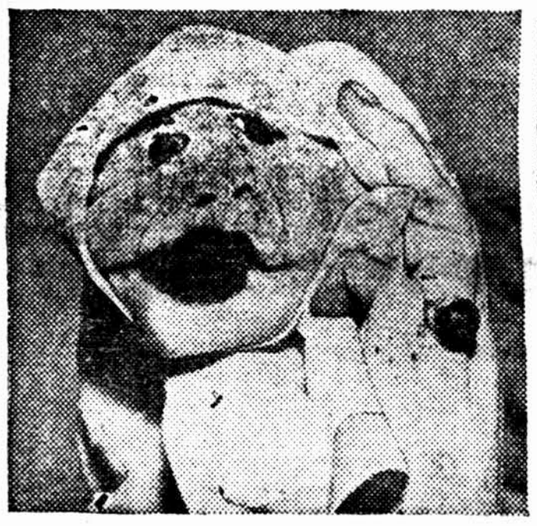
(FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 39.)

Making Puppets By Hand



THIS is an amusing trick which is simple to perform. Extend the left hand flat, and on the second and third joints of the forefinger draw two curved eyebrows, and eyes below them, with a soft pencil or crayons, as in top sketch.

Using same pencil, on the second and third fingers draw nose and mouth, and hold the heads of two white-centered match tips between the first and second fingers in eyes, as in the second sketch. Now close your fist and thrust your thumb between the second and third fingers for the tongue, and wrap a handkerchief over your hand, as illustrated below the drawings. Move the thumb of your hand and you have an amusing puppet of a toothless old woman. For the puppet below you'll need a lock of hair, and two beads and pieces of cardboard for the eyes.



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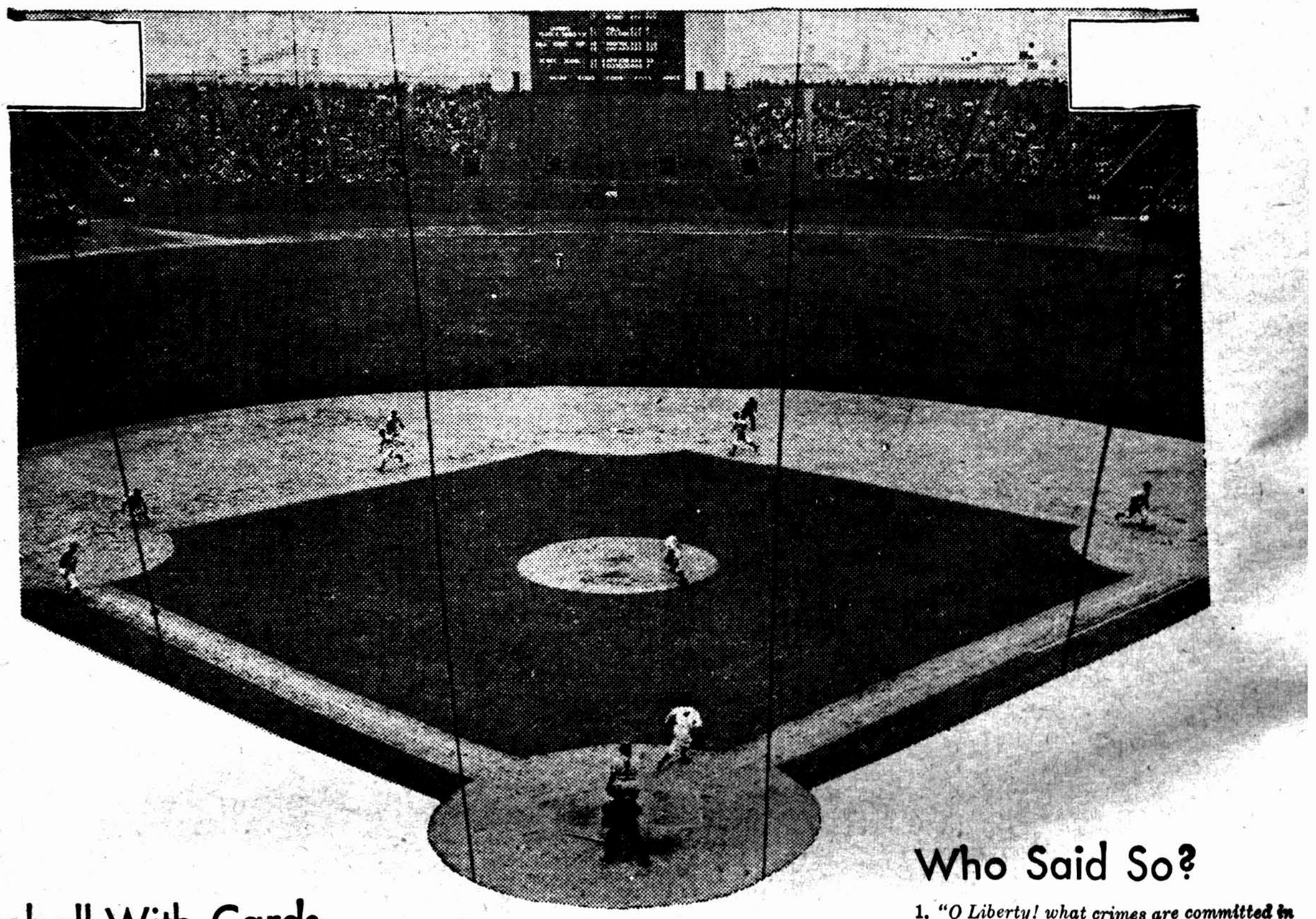


Baseball With Cards

THIS is a baseball game played with cards. It is for two players, each of whom acts as the captain of his team. The match is red against black, one player taking the red cards, the other the black cards.

First determine which side will be at bat first by giving the privilege to the player pulling the highest card from the deck. Then shuffle the deck, stack and place face down between the players. The player who is not at bat does the pitching, so he takes a card from the top of the deck and turns it face up. If the card is a color of the team at bat, it is an advantage; if the other color, a disadvantage.

For example, if the red team is at bat:

A red ace is a home run.

A red king is a three-base hit.

A red queen is a two-base hit.

A red jack is a one base hit.

Each red card from two to 10 is a ball; four balls, of course, give a player a base.

But—

A black ace is an out.

A black king, queen or jack is a foul ball and a strike.

Each black card from two to 10 is a strike; of course, three strikes make an out.

When the red team has made three outs, the black goes to bat and the same rules apply, only in reverse.

Lay out your ball diamond in the manner illustrated above. You can use counters for running the bases. And don't forget to mark down your runs in each inning. Nine innings, of course, constitute a game, and the player ahead at the end of the ninth inning is the winner.

Dropped Vowels

YOU can test your familiarity with the Bible by solving these puzzles, utilizing Old Testament quotations, in which the consonants, remaining after the vowels are eliminated, are grouped as one word.

1. Tsntgdthtmnshldbln.
2. Nthswtfthyfcthshlttbrd.
3. Frdstthrtndntdstshltthrtrn.
4. Lvthynghbrsthyslf.
5. Thprshllnvrcstfthlnd.
6. Spktthrthndtshlltchth.
7. Thprcfwsdmsbvrbs.
8. Thrsndschrgnthtwr.

Who Said So?

1. *"O Liberty! what crimes are committed in thy name!"*
   a. Patrick Henry c. Emma Goldman
   b. Mme. Marie Roland d. Thomas Paine
2. *"There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight."*
   a. Gene Tunney c. Grover Bergdoll
   b. Woodrow Wilson d. W. J. Bryan
3. *"If this is treason, make the most of it!"*
   a. Nathan Hale c. Benedict Arnold
   b. Patrick Henry d. Cromwell
4. *"You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold!"*
   a. C. E. Coughlin c. W. J. Bryan
   b. Huey Long d. Robt. Ingersoll
5. *"Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home."*
   a. Stephen Foster c. J. W. Rileg
   b. John H. Payne d. Edgar Guest
6. *"Ay, we must all hang together, else we shall all hang separately."*
   a. Benj. Franklin c. Patrick Henry
   b. Jesse James d. John Adams
7. *"Damn your principles! Stick to your party."*
   a. T. Roosevelt c. Mark Hanna
   b. Boies Penrose d. Benj. Disraeli
8. *"I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."*
   a. Gen. Petain c. Gen. Grant
   b. Gen. Lee d. Gen. Sherman

For Younger Readers

THERE are many versions of this very ancient puzzle. The best known and one of the easiest examples is that of the boatman with the wolf, the goat, and the basket of cabbages, whose boat was so small it would hold only one animal or the basket besides himself. How did he manage to get them all across the river, so that the wolf had no opportunity of killing the goat, or the goat of eating up the cabbages? There are two solutions to this version of the puzzle. A modernized version is that of the three British soldiers who were reconnoitering on the German side of a river. They had one boat having a capacity of two persons to get them back to the British lines. After surprising and disarming three German soldiers, they were confronted with the problem of returning safely with their prisoners. In order to avoid a surprise attack, it was essential that one English soldier should not be left alone with two Germans, or even two Englishmen left alone with all three of the Germans. They solved the problem by permitting certain boatloads of two prisoners to cross or re-cross by themselves, during which time they kept the prisoners covered with their rifles from the opposite shore until all were ferried over. How did they manage it? This type of puzzle may be made considerably more interesting by having a matchbox represent the boat and cardboard discs with the characters' names written on them representing the passengers.

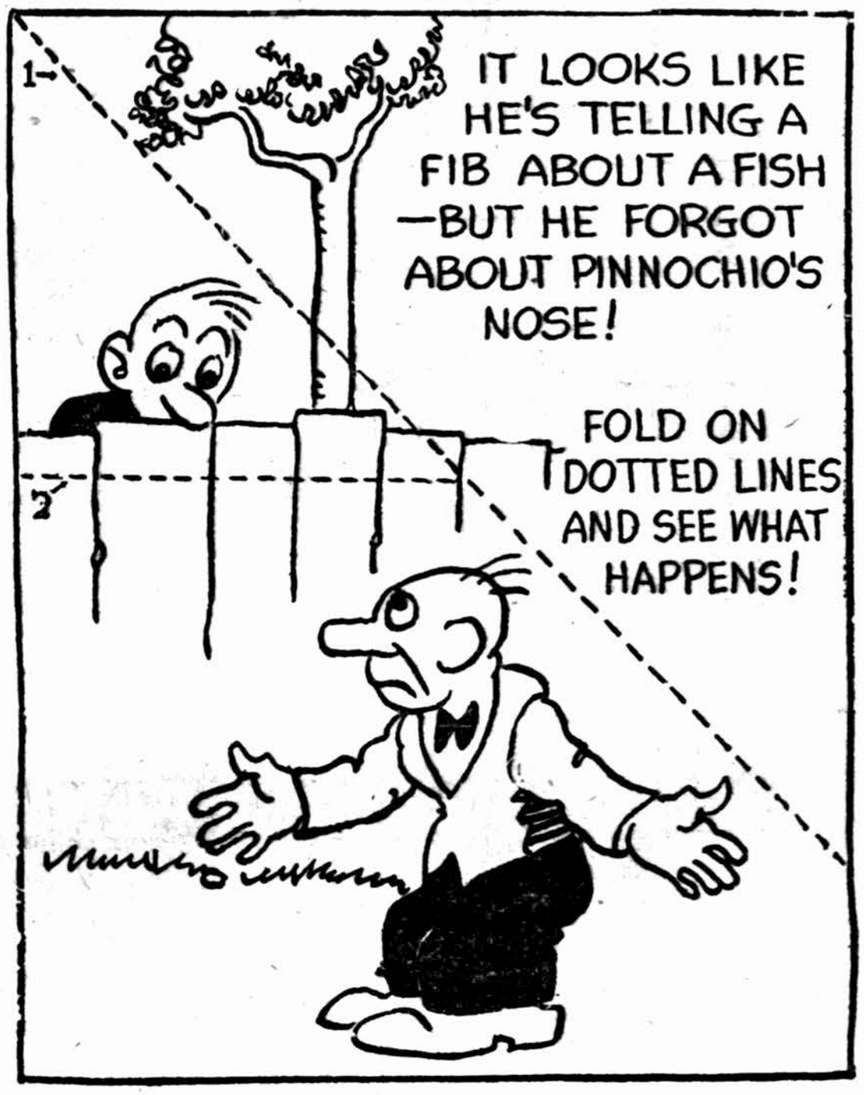
Hidden Geography

WHAT cities are hidden in these sentences? You do not have to rearrange any letters to find the answers.

1. Felspar is a very heavy stone.
2. A melon donated to charity is a good melon.
3. The name Eli makes one think of Yale.
4. Is a lemon good for digestion?
5. The old have our respect, the new have not yet gained our confidence.

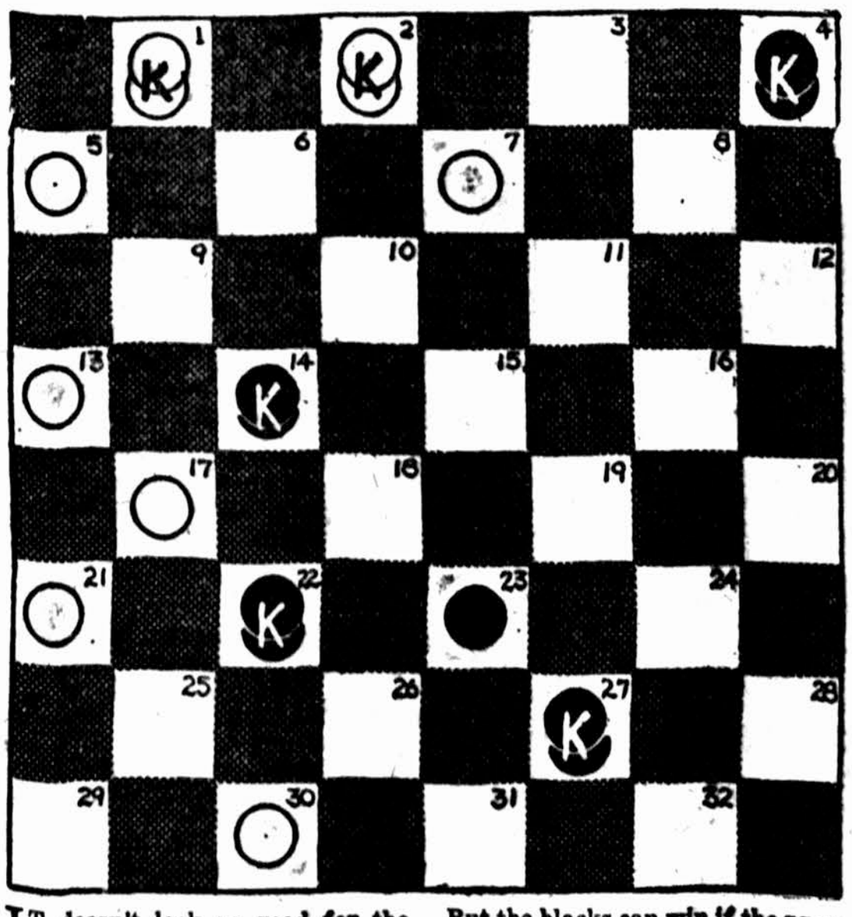
Blind Man's Puff

TRY this at your next party. Put a lighted candle on a stand about shoulder high. Place someone in front of it and blindfold him. Have him take three steps backward, turn around three times and then advance and try to blow out the candle. A forfeit can be imposed if he fails, but the test is more difficult than it sounds and it is more appropriate to give a prize to the person who succeeds in doing it.


1
IT LOOKS LIKE HE'S TELLING A FIB ABOUT A FISH —BUT HE FORGOT ABOUT PINNOCHIO'S NOSE!
FOLD ON DOTTED LINES AND SEE WHAT HAPPENS!
2

4 → SEI	ALO	FHN	AAE	
EVT				SIT
BAA				PRR
ORT				RPA
TTR	NEO	ENP	VAS	OLN

Winning Against Odds



IT doesn't look so good for the blacks in the checker game above, with the blacks having only five men to eight for the whites. But the blacks can win if the proper moves are made. Can you do it? The blacks are moving down; the whites up. It's black's turn.

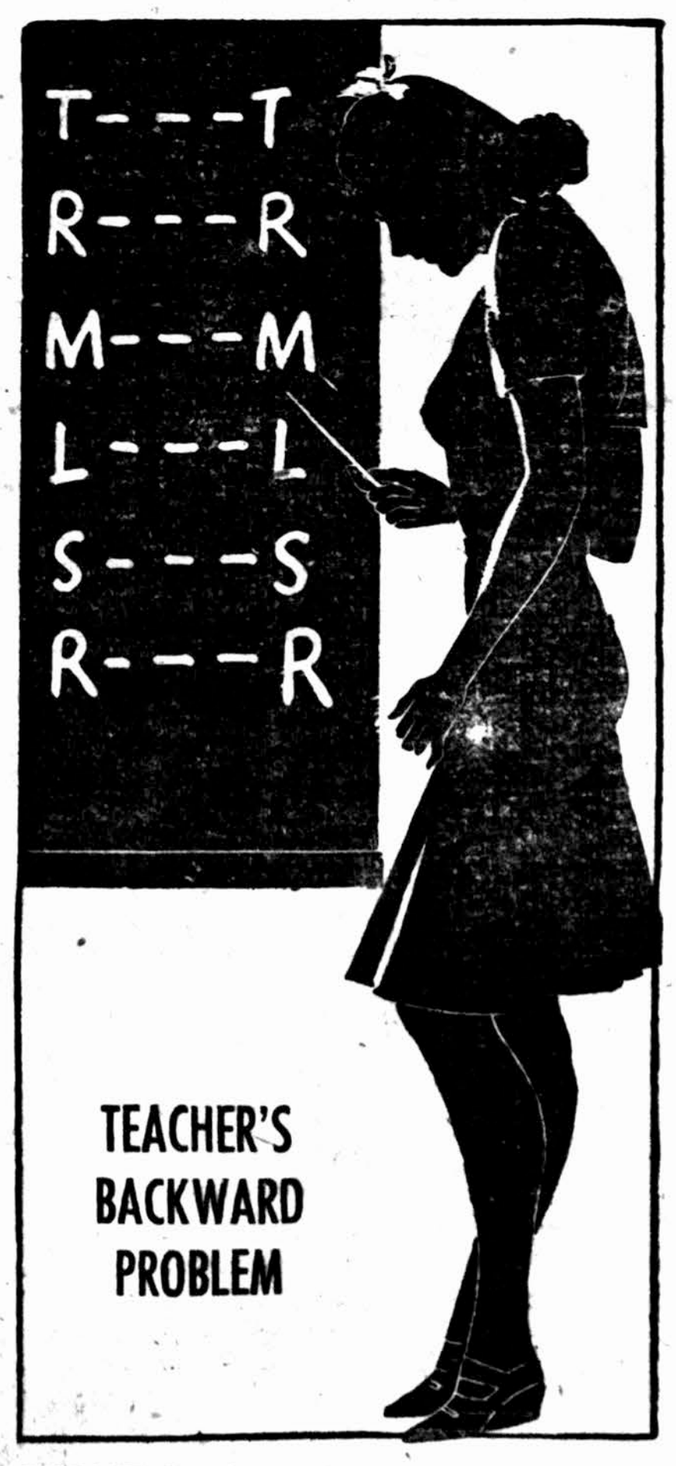
Code-a-Gram

BEGIN in the square as directed by the number in the arrow, i.e., fourth to the right. Go around in one direction only, clockwise or anticlockwise, until you have selected the correct letters in their respective squares to form a complete sentence. To solve this puzzle you must select a code by which you will use the letters, such as 3, 2, 1; 1, 2, 3; etc.

(FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 39.)

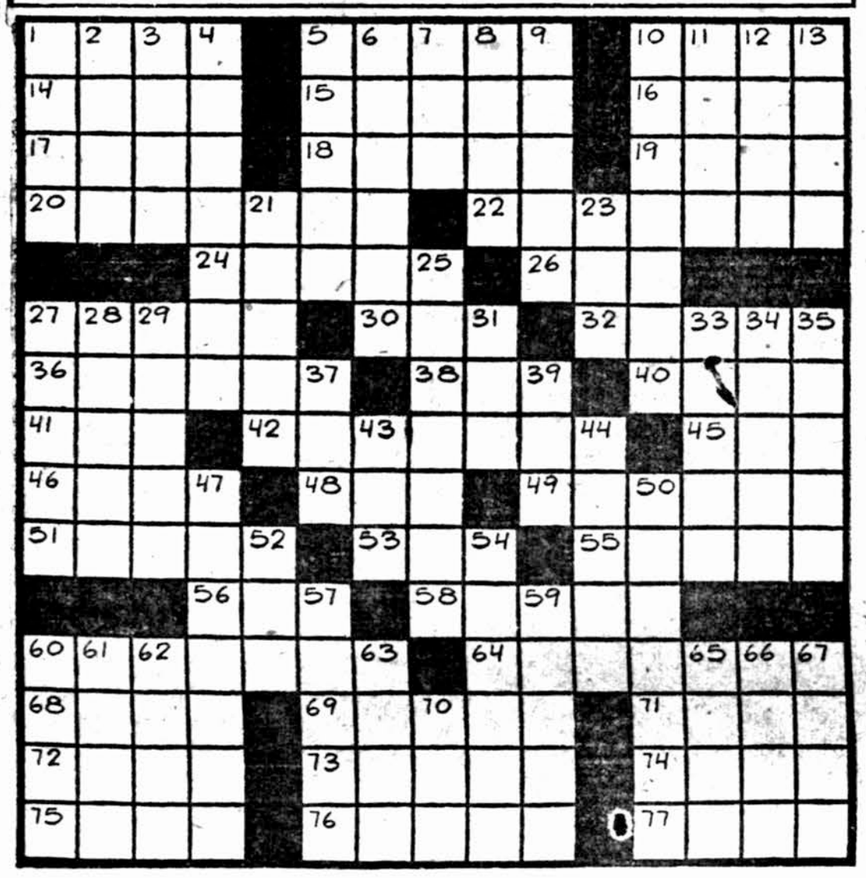
The Magic Circle

HERE'S how you can draw a circle around a person so that he cannot jump out of it: Draw a circle with chalk around his waist.



TEACHER is instructing the backward class today; that is, she is teaching the pupils some words that are spelled the same way frontwards and backwards. But she is not making the lesson too easy, for she has placed only the first and last letters on the blackboard, with spaces between for the missing letters. Suppose you help the pupils out by filling in the spaces so that the words will read the same whether spelled from the back or the front. Some of the words are easy, but others will make you think for a while. Notice there are two R's; of course, there are two different words for them. When you have the words, try writing a sentence using all of them.

Cross-Quiz Puzzle



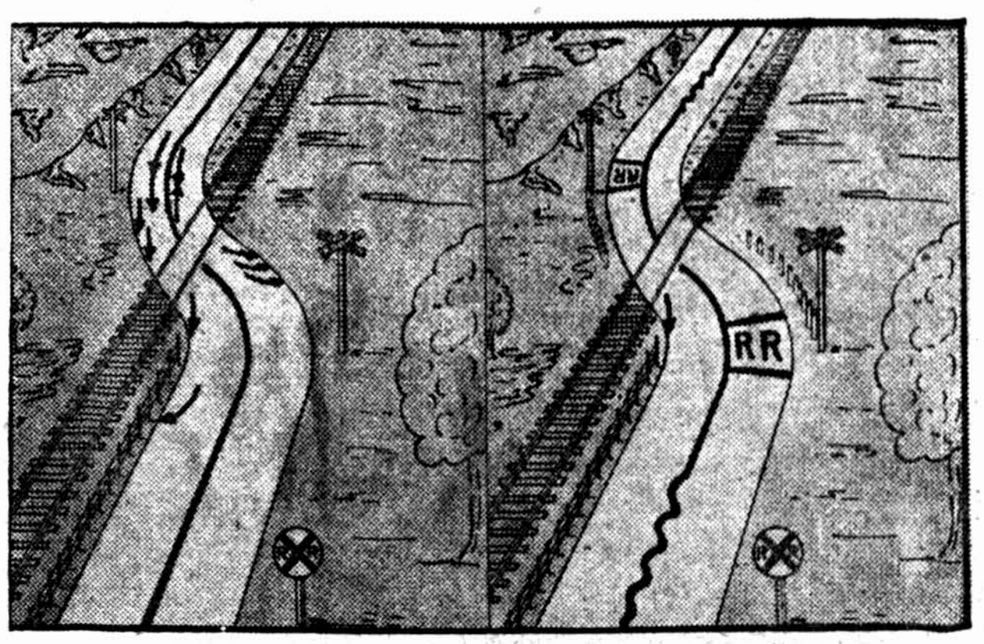
HORIZONTAL

1—Money
5—Who was assassinated by Charlotte Corday?
10—Hurl
14—Species of pier
15—Family of violin makers
16—On the sheltered side
17—Red and gray
18—Clocked
19—Aspect
20—Near the ear
22—What Rhode Island city is a famous fashionable resort?
24—What is the second planet in order of distance from the sun?
26—Seat of a bishop's authority
27—Luster
30—Salt
32—Allowances for waste
36—Bird
38—Decay
40—Eject from the mouth
41—Constellation
42—What is the principal seaport of Burma?
45—Japanese sash
46—Tracks worn by wheels
48—Insect
49—Dyestuff
51—Ice in form of white crystals (pl.)
53—Goal
55—Leaves a direct course
56—Be affected with pain
58—Pertaining to rise and fall of the ocean's surface
60—Who replaced Cameron in Lincoln's cabinet?
64—Baggage
68—Dines
69—Section of a door
71—Bathe
72—Lowest female voice
73—Harden
74—Declare
75—Thin
76—Raves
77—In this place

VERTICAL

1—Cavil
2—Wild ox
3—Celestial body
4—In what town is Dartmouth College?
5—Pertaining to morning
6—Friend of the court: —— curiae
7—Engine of war
8—Religious symbol
9—Carries along
10—Meddles
11—Medley
12—Prophet
13—Dispatched
21—Trend
23—Moist
25—What is the missing part of the name of the artist: John Singer ——?
27—Boxes scientifically
28—What is the missing part of the name of the Caliph of Bagdad: —— al-Rashid?
29—Who was the muse of lyric poetry?
31—Game at cards
33—Species of poem
34—What river flows through Ostia and Rome?
35—Agitates
37—Small flap
39—Masculine nickname
43—Born
44—Nautical
47—Former Secretary of the Navy
50—Who betrayed Samson?
52—Pose for a portrait
54—Amuse
57—One who walks with an easy gait
59—Valleys
60—Shut tightly
61—Story
62—Fruit tree
63—Zola heroine
65—Rescue
66—Always
67—Withered
70—Woman under religious vow

(For Solutions See page 39)



Traffic engineers spent dol. 50 for barrier posts and road markings, including the "warning wave" center line, on this highway curve across railroad tracks in Navada, U.S.A. The simple remedy, diagrammed at right, reduced accidents to one property damage mishap in seventeen months. At left, with conventional markings, nine accidents, one death and seventeen injuries occurred in two years preceding the improvement. Arrow show where vehicles crashed.

NONSENSE ABOUT POISON GAS

(Continued from Page 31)

fact that in actual practice all this is completely unrealizable.

When a liquid is released from an aeroplane, the issuing stream is immediately broken up into a mist of extremely fine droplets by the air currents and eddies behind the machine. This mist does not coalesce into drops large enough to fall rapidly under gravity and itself sinks exceedingly slowly if at all. Thus only a very small proportion, if any, of the total amount of liquid released at a considerable height will reach the ground at all, since the loss by evaporation during its long passage to earth will account for most of the liquid released.

Moreover the longer the droplets take to fall, the greater will be the scattering effect of wind and air currents, so that liquid released from a single source which does actually reach the earth will be scattered over an extremely wide area many miles away from the original point of release.

To be of any value, liquid vesicants would have to be sprayed from aircraft flying at not more than four hundred feet, just as fruit trees are sprayed in California—this method being used by the Italians in Abyssinia. As the Abyssinians were little better off than the fruit-trees as regards anti-aircraft weapons, the Italians achieved considerable success with this technique. However, 'planes flying at such a low altitude are extremely vulnerable to machine-gun fire from the ground, and it seems unlikely that they could be used successfully in this way against well-protected towns or troops.

The possible injury and danger resulting from drops of vesicant liquids coming into contact with the skin has been much exaggerated; the real extent of the danger is well illustrated by this little story, which I owe to Dr. J. B. S. Haldane.

"Someone placed a drop of the liquid on the chair of the director of the British chemical warfare department. He ate his meals off the mantelpiece for a month."

"Arsenical Smoke"

Lastly, can we expect anything new in the use of dispersed toxic solids—the so-called arsenical smokes? Right at the end of the last war the British chemical warfare service discovered a new method of employing these. The solid substance was packed into a canister (which could be fired from a small mortar,) together with some combustible material: the arsenical compound was volatized by the heat and condensed to form an extremely fine and persistent particulate cloud which was not absorbed by the activated charcoal used in the ordinary respirator. This discovery came too late actually to be put into operation in the last war, but with the type of mask then in use, it could hardly have failed to be effective.

Since that time, however, an efficient filter for keeping out these smokes has been devised and is embodied in the Contex fitting on the civilian gas-mask. Owing to the fact that the substances required are extremely cheap and easily prepared, and are effective at very low concentrations (1 in 30,000,000), we may expect these arsenical smokes to be used, particularly in conjunction with other gases; but with the present type of mask they need give little cause for alarm.

Gas, used against a well-protected population, is on the whole an inefficient weapon; at best, it has some nuisance-value.

Answer These

WHICH of these statements are true and which false?

1. The Rhine flows through the Rhineland, the Po through Poland.

2. The Red Sea is in Russia, the White Sea in Europe, the Yellow Sea in China, the Black Sea in Africa.

3. The Miami River is in Florida, the Canadian River in Canada, the Don River in Spain.

4. New Orleans is on the Gulf of Mexico.

5. Pennsylvania is on the Atlantic Ocean, the Province of Yukon on the Pacific Ocean.

6. French Guinea is in Africa, British Guiana in South America.

7. Greenland is farther north than Iceland.

8. Cape Horn is in Africa, the Cape of Good Hope in South America.

9. British Columbia is in South America, the District of Columbia in Central America, the Republic of Columbia in the West Indies.

10. Atlanta is a seaport.

A MIDDLE-AGED woman went to a well-known master for singing lessons. At the end of the second lesson the master had to tell her that her ear was not true. She received the remark calmly, and at the next lesson sang as badly as before.

"I am afraid," said the master, "that you can never learn to sing in tune."

"Oh, it doesn't matter," was the surprising reply. "I don't care anything about music; but the doctor said that singing would be the best thing for my dyspepsia, so I decided to take lessons."

Yugoslavia Will Rise Again!

(Continued from Page 7)

the genius of our own day. At the Zagreb School of Arts, as Director, was Ivan Mestrovich the greatest sculptor of our century, at one time Rodin's pupil and even then declared by his Master to be greater than he. To Zagreb used to come one of the best known Slav dramatists, Branislav Nusich. He would migrate again to Athens, Sofia and Constantinople, then turn again to Belgrade and appear in due course in Zagreb.

Zagreb owes its wealth to the fertile plains surrounding it and to the wooded mountain ranges bounding the plain. An extensive export trade in wood, wool and wheat has long kept Zagreb busy The Orient Express Line brings businessmen from other trading centres of Europe to this southern granary. Air Lines connect Zagreb with merchants of Vienna, Paris, Brussels and Budapest.

The Boy-King

THE NEW DECADE, BEGINNING IN 1941, OPENED IN EPIC MANNER FOR THE GREATEST POWER IN THE BALKANS. YUGOSLAVIA, AS FROM A TROUBLED DREAM WAKING, FOUND THE COURAGE OF HER DAUNTLESS SOUL UNDIMMED. THE CLEAR YOUNG VOICE OF THE BOY-KING CALLING THE NATION TO ARMS RANG ACROSS AN ASTOUNDED HEMISPHERE THAT HAD SUPPOSED HIM OCCUPIED WITH BOYHOOD'S SHINING VISIONS, UNAWARE OF THE CRUELTY OF REALITIES. THE BOY-KING PETER II, SEVENTEEN SUMMERS OLD, RESOLVED TO FIGHT THE TERRIBLE MENACE THAT HAD ENSLAVED COUNTRY AFTER COUNTRY AND TRODDEN THEM DOWN, BODY AND SOUL.

King Peter's decision sought to raise serious obstacles to the fulfilment of the Nazi dream of the conquest of South-Eastern Europe and Western Asia. It rendered highly problematical the question of a constant supply of food for fighting Nazis from the fertue fields of the Balkans, Europe's inexhaustible granary.

Dazzling, indeed, has been the display of the nation's spiritual magnificence; its psychological splendour in the face of terrible trial; the people's united rally to the ideals of civilisation which the Axis Powers are striving to destroy.

Yugoslavia's borders on Italy, Greater Germany, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria, crossing wide plains that even now hold the promise of fair harvest, were tragically vulnerable due to the level surface of the country traversed.

Tough Fighters

The Nazis encountered heroic resistance in the long and lofty mountain ranges that cut across Yugoslavia and in the deep forests that cover the mountains.

The resistance, alas! proved futile. Time was against assistance to Yugoslavia. The Yugoslavs were opponents whose grim courage is well-known. By deserved reputation they are the finest fighters in the Balkans. Hardy and tough; knowing no fear; fighting to the last cartridge, the Yugoslav soldier can exist on a crust.

But he had no ghost of a chance before the Nazi mechanized Attila. To-day his beloved country lies beneath the heel of Hitler.

But Yugoslavia will rise again.

'THE SONG OF ROLAND'

(Continued from Page 8)

lon, whose hatred of his valorous step-son was widely known.

"Since Ganelon prefers truce to battle, let him go as envoy!" retaliated Roland.

Charlemagne weighed the discussion that lasted long, and decided upon negotiations for peace. He selected Ganelon to go to Marsilla for parley as to a treaty.

Ready to kill Roland in his fury, Ganelon set out toward Sargossa, realizing full well the danger of his mission. His thoughts were dominated by hatred and desire for revenge instead of by thoughts of terms for peace.

The treaty was drawn and Ganelon sent it to Charlemagne for confirmation. Finding the terms acceptable, the Emperor designaled Roland and Oliver as guards over the strategic mountain pass, and with his army he began to withdraw into France.

With only a small group of men, Roland was thus entrusted with protecting the vast body of warriors. Understanding his trust but sensing no danger from treachery, Roland thought of his three proved sources of strength; his divine sword, his magic horn that sounded for miles, and his friend Oliver.

Ganelon had seen his opportunity for revenge. To Marsilla he sold the sacred of Roland's small guard at the mountain pass. Marsilla waited until Charlemagne was well on the march and then fell upon Roland and his small group of warriors.

Oliver cried, "Blow at once!"

But Roland replied, "They are only five to one, we will not need Charlemagne."

He spoke truly for his warriors killed the Spanish to the last man. But Roland had not counted on Ganelon's hate-inspired plans. A second army fell upon Roland and his battle-worn men. The second army was wounded, killed or routed. But many of Roland's men fell also.

Then a third Spanish army descended. This time Roland reached for his horn, but Oliver said, "They can not reach us in time. Do not call them back."

But Roland blew two mighty blasts. Ganelon, who by that time was with his Emperor, suggested that Roland was only hunting. But when a third weak blast sounded through the forest, Charlemagne ordered his army back to the pass.

Being heroes, Oliver and Roland out-fought ordinary men. Even with his skull cracked and his brain exposed, Oliver killed many warriors, until he could no longer stand. With adieus to Roland, Oliver died. Now Roland's men were down to two or three. Roland himself was wounded but even so, the story tells, he killed a thousand men. Until Roland too breathed his last.

Charlemagne's heart smote him with sorrow at the sight of Roland and Oliver lying dead. He ordered Ganelon put in chains.

Charlemagne pursued the enemy within the city, which he attacked and razed. His revenge for the treachery to Roland and to the Christian warriors was completed in the execution of Ganelon.

History records that Charlemagne did stop the Moors from over-running western Europe. Such a battle as this was fought in 778, at Roncesvalles. Whereas "The Song of Roland" pictures the Emperor as an old man at the time of the battle, he was really young and equally as vigorous as Roland or Oliver, or any other warrior.

The exaggeration which crept into the accounts of the early events in history is illustrated by the figures given to number the warriors in this story. The Christians were said to number 300,000 and the enemy 900,000.

Puzzle Solutions

WINNING AGAINST ODDS: Moves by which black blocks all of whites: 4 to 8; 17 to 10; 22 to 17; 21 to 14; 23 to 26; 30 to 23; 27 to 9; 13 to 6; 8 to 3.

How Did They Cross the River?: The wolf, goat and cabbages—The boatman first takes the goat across. He returns and fetches the wolf, leaves him and brings back the goat. He leaves the goat at the starting point and takes the cabbage across. He leaves the cabbages with the wolf, then returns to fetch back the goat.

Or—He takes the goat across. He returns and fetches the cabbages. He takes back the goat, leaves him, and fetches the wolf. He leaves the wolf with the basket of cabbages, and returns to fetch back the goat. **The British and German Soldiers**—Two of the Germans are sent over. One of the Germans brings back the boat and takes the third German across. One of the Germans returns, lands and two Englishmen go over. One Englishman and one German return. The German lands and the third Englishman crosses with the second. The three Englishmen are now safely across along with one German, and under cover of the Englishmen's rifles, the German is sent back and ferries over, one at a time, the other two Germans.

Hidden Geography: 1. Paris; 2. London; 3. Lima; 4. Salem; 5. New Haven.

Teacher's Backward Problem: The words are tenet, rotor, madam, level, shahs, refer.

Code-a-Gram: Airplane travel has proven to be safe transportation.

Who Said So?: 1—b; 2—b; 3—b; 4—c; 5—b; 6—a; 7—d; 8—c.

Dropped Vowels: 1. It is not good that man should be alone. 2. In the sweat of thy face thou shalt eat bread. 3. For dust thou art and unto dust shalt thou return. 4. Love thy neighbor as thyself. 5. The poor shall never cease out of the land. 6. Speak to the earth and it shall teach thee. 7. The price of wisdom is above rubies. 8. There is no discharge in that war.

C	A	S	H	■	M	A	R	A	T	■	T	O	S	S
A	N	T	A	■	A	M	A	T	I	■	A	L	E	E
R	O	A	N	■	T	I	M	E	D	■	M	I	E	N
P	A	R	O	T	I	C	■	N	E	W	P	O	R	T
■	■	■	V	E	N	U	S	■	S	E	E	■	■	■
S	H	E	E	N	■	S	A	L	■	T	R	E	T	S
P	A	R	R	O	T	■	R	O	T	■	S	P	I	T
A	R	A	■	R	A	N	G	O	O	N	■	O	B	I
R	U	T	S	■	B	E	E	■	M	A	D	D	E	R
S	N	O	W	S	■	E	N	D	■	V	E	E	R	S
■	■	■	A	I	L	■	T	I	D	A	L	■	■	■
S	T	A	N	T	O	N	■	V	A	L	I	S	E	S
E	A	T	S	■	P	A	N	E	L	■	L	A	V	E
A	L	T	O	■	E	N	U	R	E	■	A	V	E	R
L	E	A	N	■	R	A	N	T	S	■	H	E	R	E

DO YOU KNOW?
1—The only way you can catch malaria is through the bite of a mosquito.
2—Malarial mosquitoes are sometimes found in communities where they do not normally breed.
FLIT
Danger!
Mosquitoes bring malaria
Do not expose the health of your family to the danger and annoyance of mosquitoes. Spray Flit. Flit is sure death to mosquitoes, flies, bugs and other insects because its killing power has been thoroughly tested and is unexcelled.
Flit spray will not stain.
BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES! They are often worthless—sometimes even dangerous—and frequently waste your money. Flit is sold only in the sealed yellow tin with the soldier and black band.
Kill mosquitoes with
FLIT
FLIT
INSECTICIDE
Kills
Flies
Mosquitoes
Cockroaches
Bugs
Moths
Ants
Flit spray will not stain
If the soldier is not on the tin, it is not Flit 402
Sole Distributors:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

THE tramp entered a coffee-shop and asked for a glass of water. He emptied the glass, used a napkin to wipe his mouth, and helped himself to a toothpick as he made for the door. The manager glared at him.

"Look here, you," he snapped. "I notice that whenever you manage to dig up a few coins you go to that restaurant across the street to eat. But when you're broke you always come here for a glass of water and a tooth pick!"

The tramp shrugged.

"You should feel flattered," he said calmly.

"It proves you stock superior tooth-picks!"

* * * *

A reporter entered the news room of an evening paper and said to the news editor: "Three lives lost in Aldgate motor smash."

"How long ago?" asked the news editor.

"An hour."

"Too late."

A second reporter breezed in.

"Fire, thirty dead."

"How long ago?"

"Half an hour."

"That's dead news," snapped the news editor.

A third reporter rushed in.

"Murder."

"Where?"

"Here."

"When?"

"Now."

BANG!

* * * *

THE parson, in the course of his rounds, called upon a retired sea captain.

"Hullo padre," greeted the latter, "It's a long time since you looked us up."

"Yes," replied the parson, "but I've been extraordinarily busy lately. To-day, for instance, I married four couples in twenty minutes!"

"Not bad going, sir—twelve knots an hour!"

* * * *

ON and on went the bore, his subject being "mental aberration."

"Of course," he declared presently, "there are degrees of insanity."

A gleam shot into the eyes of one exasperated listener.

"If that's so," he snapped, "I'll bet you took an Honours one."

* * * *

A fat woman elbowed her way through the crowd, jabbing first one person and then another. Finally she gave one near-by man an unusually hard thump, and asked, "I say, does it make any difference which car I take to Greenwood Cemetery?"

"Not to me, madam," was the reply.

A POPULAR make of car drew up outside a country hotel. The party, consisting of father, mother, and three children, entered the hotel and passed through to the beautifully-kept garden. Seating themselves in deck-chairs on the lawn, half a pint of beer and two bottles of lemonade were ordered. When these arrived large packages of sandwiches, cake and fruit were produced from a picnic basket and the party proceeded to enjoy their lunch.

Presently appeared the hotel proprietor.

"I hope everything is satisfactory!" he said.

"Quite", was the reply "Nice garden you've got here. I saw the A.A. sign outside your place, and that's why we pulled up I'm a member of the A.A."

"I'm glad to hear that," said the proprietor, suavely "I can now only apologize for the fact that the band is not playing in the garden to-day."

* * * *

"THAT looks like an old axe," said the visitor to the town's oldest inhabitant.

"It is sir, it is. That axe is seventy-five years old. I bought it when I was a boy."

"The axe seems just as good as when you bought it, doesn't it?"

"Well," replied the old man, after a thoughtful pause, "it's had three new blades and five new handles, but, excepting for that she's just the same, sir, just the same."

ENTERING a hotel, a traveller ordered a whisky and soda and was about to drink it when he noticed a painter at work on a ladder. Immediately he went out without touching the drink.

The painter climbed down and lifted the customer's glass.

"Hi," said the barman, "you can't do that. That chap will be back in a minute, I expect."

"Oh, no, he won't," said the painter. "You see, he's president of our local temperance society, and I'm the secretary."

* * * *

A woman at one of the sales was struck on the head by a piece of plaster which fell from the ceiling. She had begun to talk about damages when the shop-walker led her outside, pointed to a large notice, and said, "You see, madam, we distinctly warned you!"

Looking up, the injured one read: "Notice! These Premises are Coming Down."

* * * *

THE youthful subaltern was having a hair-cut. At the end of that operation the barber inquired; "Anything else, sir."

"Well", said the subaltern. "I'd like my moustache trimmed. I'm afraid its not much of a moustache so far, is it?"

"No, sir," agreed the tonsorial artist with unexpected candour; "as a matter of fact, sir, I've got an aunt in Margate with a better one."

AN absent-minded woman had insisted upon being operated on for appendicitis.

Some time after her recovery she turned up at the consulting-room and asked the doctor if he would mind telling her what he had found in her appendix.

"Well," said the doctor, "I may as well admit to you that yours was the most extraordinary case I have ever handled. I never found anything like it in an appendix before. You will hardly believe it, but I found several small hard seeds."

"Oh," said the woman, "that accounts for our having no sweet peas last year. I must have sown the pills."

* * * *

A PARTY of clergymen were attending a Presbyterian conference in Scotland. Several set off to explore the district. Presently they came to a river, spanned by a temporary bridge.

Not observing a notice that the bridge was unsafe, they started to cross it. The bridge-keeper ran after them.

"It's all right," declared the spokesman, not understanding the reason for the old man's haste. "We're Presbyterians from the conference."

"I'm no' caring aboot that," was the reply, "but if ye dinna get off the bridge ye'll all be Baptists!"

Our Humorist At Large

"How do you find your husband after five years of married life:"

"Mostly by ringing up the Club."

He: "What's your objection to marrying a poet?"

She: "He'd be too much about the house!"

He: "Don't you think absence makes the heart grow fonder?"

She: Yes! But there 's something to be said for present."

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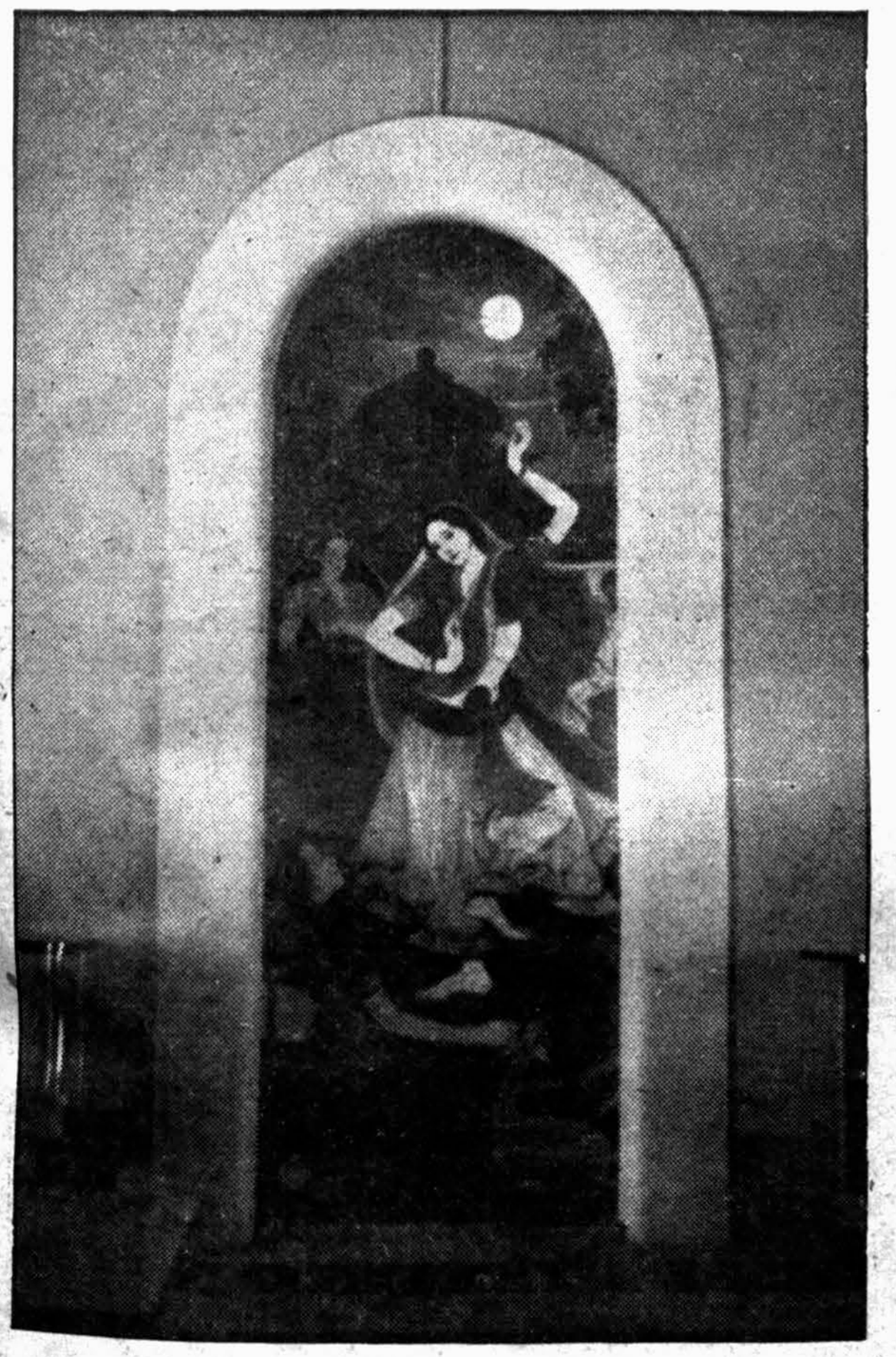

Photograph of a panel by Mr. Nagesh Yawalkar.

"MAIDEN'S FANCY"

Photo—Adi K. Sett.

FOUR FACETS OF BEAUTY

"DANCE OF GRIEF"

Photo—V. K. Vakil.

"POTS AND PRETTY".

Photo—R. N. Khamar.

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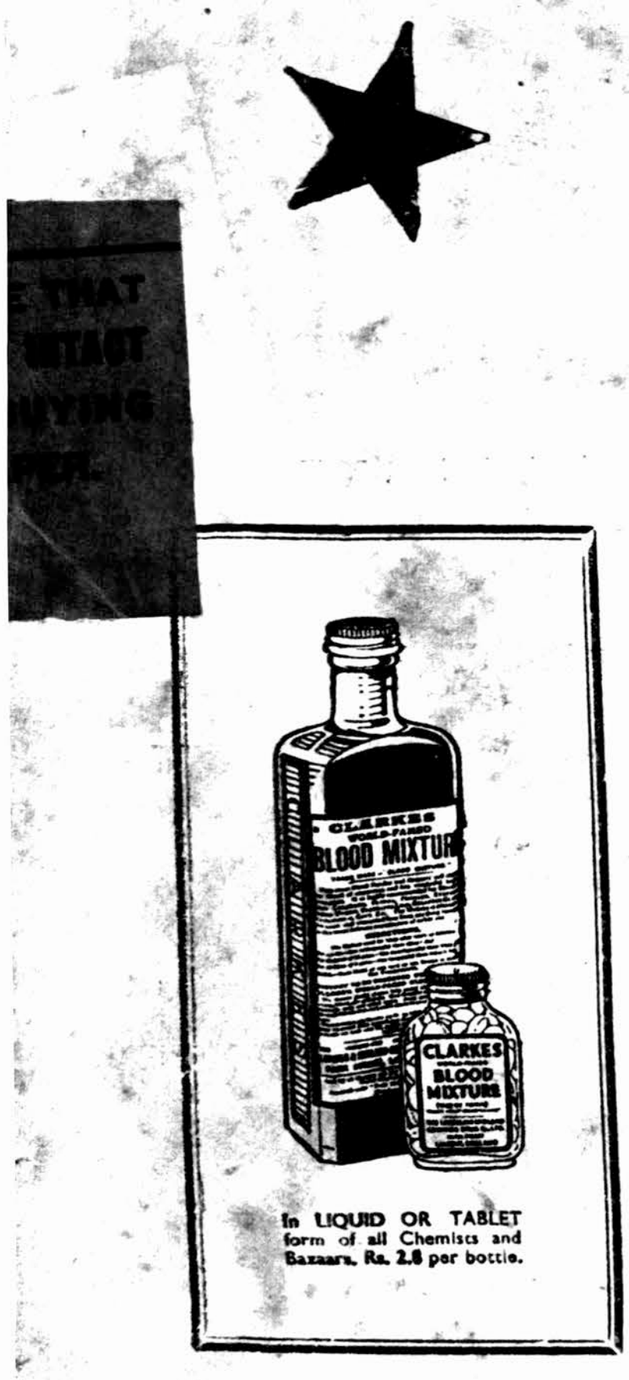

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